

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

FEB 07 2008

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Historic Ottawa Central Business District

other name/site number N/A 059-4270-0335

2. Location

street & town Roughly bounded by Marie des Cygnes River, South 5th Street, Walnut Street & Hickory Street N/A not for publication

city or town Ottawa N/A vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Franklin code 059 zip code 66067

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patricia J. Palmer DSHPO 12/4/07
Signature of certifying official/Title /SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Name of Property

Franklin County, KS
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
108	36	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
		objects
108	36	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

10

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
WOOD
roof ASPHALT
other METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Name of Property

Franklin County, KS
County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☒ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☒ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other Name of repository:

Ottawa Main Street Assoc.; Franklin County Historical Society

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1871-1956

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Washburn, George P., Architect

Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Name of Property

Franklin County, KS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 80.8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 3/0/2/3/6/2 4/2/7/6/8/2/8
Zone Easting Northing

2 1/5 3/0/2/5/5/7 4/2/7/6/8/6/9
Zone Easting Northing

3 1/5 3/0/2/5/5/7 4/2/7/6/4/5/9
Zone Easting Northing

4 1/5 3/0/2/6/5/5 4/2/7/6/2/5/7
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Please see attached Sketch Map

Property Tax No. N/A

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Please see continuation sheet

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Rosin, Partner
organization Rosin Preservation, LLC date January 2007
street & number 215 West 18th Street, Suite 150 telephone 816-472-4950
city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64108

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black-and-white photographs of the property.

Additional Items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Please see continuation sheet(s) for Property Owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 1

**Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Franklin County, Kansas**

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: (cont.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
SOCIAL: Clubhouse
GOVERNMENT: Post Office
GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
RELIGION: Religious Facility
FUNERARY: Mortuary
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Auditorium
INDUSTRY: Manufacturing Facility
INDUSTRY: Industrial Storage

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: (cont.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
SOCIAL: Clubhouse
GOVERNMENT: Correctional Facility
GOVERNMENT: Post Office
GOVERNMENT: Government Office
GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
RELIGION: Religious Facility
RELIGION: Church School
FUNERARY: Mortuary
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Auditorium
LANDSCAPE: Park

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATIONS: (cont.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne
OTHER: One-Part Commercial Block
OTHER: Two-Part Commercial Block

MATERIALS: (cont.)

Foundation: CONCRETE
Walls: STONE
CONCRETE
METAL
SYNTHETICS
Roof: CERAMIC TILE
STONE: Slate
Other: BRICK
STONE
WOOD
GLASS
TERRACOTTA

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**Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Franklin County, Kansas**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION STATEMENT

The Historic Ottawa Central Business District is located within the boundaries of the City of Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas. The 80.8-acre District is a roughly rectangular area that flanks Main Street. It extends east to Hickory Street and west to Walnut Street. The north boundary is the levee and the south boundary is 5th Street. The District includes 108 contributing buildings. With 37 non-contributing resources and one vacant lot, 74 percent of the 145 resources contribute to the significance of the Historic Ottawa Central Business District and the District clearly communicates its historic setting and landscape.

The District includes twelve buildings previously listed on the National Register. The Franklin County Courthouse (315 South Main Street) was individually listed in 1983. The other eleven buildings comprise the Downtown Ottawa Historic District, a smaller district encompassed by this nomination, which was listed on the National Register in 1972. The Downtown Ottawa Historic District included the east side of the 200 block of South Main Street plus 135 South Main Street at the northeast corner of South Main Street and 2nd Street. Fire destroyed 219, 221, and 225 South Main Street in 1992. The building at 201-203 South Main Street was also demolished circa 1990. Alterations to the building at 217 South Main Street have compromised its integrity and it no longer contributes to the District. The remaining ten buildings from the Downtown Ottawa Historic District retain integrity and are contributing resources to the Historic Ottawa Central Business District.

Downtown Ottawa lies just south of the Marais des Cygne River. Kansas Highway 68 runs east-west a few blocks north of the river. The District encompasses the majority of the central business district, which is concentrated along Main Street (also known as U.S. Highway 59). To the east and west of the District are residential neighborhoods. Immediately south of the District are the Carnegie Library, City Park, and the former Ottawa Senior High School. The library and high school are both listed in the National Register of Historic Places. North of the District, between the river and Kansas Highway 68, is an industrial/commercial area that includes Ottawa's historic railroad depot, which is also listed in the National Register.

ELABORATION

The District's setting and its historic buildings reflect its period of early prosperity between 1870 and 1890, as well as more than one century of commercial growth and community development. The period of significance is 1871 to 1956. Nearly 80 percent of the extant buildings served a commercial function, many of which had mixed uses and included second-story offices, meeting halls, and residential apartments. Interspersed among the commercial properties, especially at the periphery of the District, are

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Franklin County, Kansas**

buildings of various functional types, including nine domestic, six governmental, four religious, four automobile, three industrial, three social, and two recreational resources. The 109 contributing resources include buildings constructed between 1871 and circa 1950. Of the thirty-six non-contributing resources, thirty-one were constructed during the period of significance but suffer from a loss of integrity.¹

The buildings fronting Main Street occupy deep rectangular lots. The lots are platted in a grid system, facing east and west onto Main, Walnut and Hickory Streets and facing north and south onto the numbered side streets. Along Main Street, the buildings typically occupy the full width of the lots, sharing party walls with adjacent buildings. A notable exception is the east side of the 400 block of Main Street. The Franklin County Courthouse sits at the center of this block surrounded by a wide lawn. The only other structures on the block are two late twentieth century government buildings (the county jail and an administrative office building) that occupy the northeast corner of the block. Bisecting the blocks flanking Main Street are twenty-foot-wide asphalt-paved alleys. The commercial buildings that are less than fifty years of age are typically freestanding, occupy much larger lots, and have deeper, varied setbacks. Along Hickory and Walnut Streets, the buildings have deeper, uniform setbacks. Grassy lawns separate the buildings from the sidewalk and a combination of side yards and driveways separate the buildings from each other. Asphalt-paved streets, steep concrete curbs, concrete sidewalks, and tall lampposts characterize the streetscapes throughout the District.

The majority of buildings in the Historic Ottawa Central Business District are two or three stories in height. Brick is the primary building material. Decorative architectural elements include pressed metal, cast iron, and wood cornice and storefront details in elaborate Victorian motifs; tooled stone work; and patterned and corbelled brickwork.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND PROPERTY TYPES

Dating from the 1860s through the late twentieth century, the District's buildings represent a broad spectrum of architectural styles and property types constructed during this period. Commercial buildings dominate Downtown Ottawa. Most are simple structures of one or two stories constructed of dark red brick. Commercial building designs with various stylistic references dominate the District. While the majority (47 percent) are one- and two-part commercial block buildings with no discernable style, sixty-six resources (46 percent) represent a formal architectural style. The remaining buildings (7 percent) are

¹ Some of these fifty-one resources may retain their historic fabric intact beneath non-historic claddings. In the future, if the non-historic materials are removed, these properties should be re-evaluated to determine if they would be contributing elements to the historic district.

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Franklin County, Kansas**

identified as having "no style." These resources include the industrial buildings, automobile garages, and two commercial buildings of recent construction.

The buildings with identifiable architectural styles retain architectural features and physical forms that reflect the design trends popular during their period of construction. Bracketed pressed metal cornices and decorative window hoods distinguish the nineteenth century styles and illustrate examples of Late Victorian, Italianate, Renaissance Revival, and Romanesque Revival architectural designs. Early twentieth century commercial buildings feature classically derived cornice treatments, simple cut stone belt courses and window surrounds, and patterned brickwork, which communicate a wide variety of the Revival architectural styles that were popular before World War II. The District includes examples of Neo-Classical Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Revival designs. The District also includes one building designed in the American Movement Commercial Style. The Commercial Style had its roots in Chicago School architecture and is notable for its use of ornament that is more geometric and less classical. Buildings erected from circa 1950 through the 1990s illustrate a spectrum of Modern Movement styles, including Moderne, Contemporary, and Brutalist. Erected in the late nineteenth century, the District's four churches all feature Late Victorian designs. Three are examples of the Late Victorian Gothic, while one is Romanesque Revival. The residential buildings are typical of late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic architecture. They reflect Late Victorian (Queen Anne and Shingle Style); American Movement (Craftsman); Revival (Neo-Classical); and National Folk House (Gable Front) styles. The governmental buildings were generally built after the period of significance, the notable exceptions being the Late Victorian Franklin County Courthouse (1893) and the Neo-Classical Revival Post Office (1923).

Some buildings have been altered with inappropriate infill or siding. The majority of changes reflect the modernization of the first-story display windows and entrances or the installation of a non-historic cladding material. The replacement of display windows and the covering of transoms above the commercial storefronts are the most conspicuous alterations, although many changes of this nature have left the original openings and spatial relationships of the storefront intact. Other changes are reversible, such as the addition of awnings and the application of wood or metal sheathing over the original openings. The second stories of the commercial buildings often retain their original integrity and are the principle means by which to identify the building's original appearance and style.

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**Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Franklin County, Kansas**

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

1. 115 N. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1895

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. Storefront fenestration consists of a recessed entrance door near the center of the building and aluminum-framed plate glass windows that rest on low brick bulkheads. Articulated concrete block pilasters mark the outer corners and center of the façade. Corrugated metal panels cover one complete storefront and the transom windows above the second storefront. A thin brick veneer has been applied to the front elevation. Window openings in the north (side) elevation now contain infill.

The non-historic materials covering the storefront windows compromise the integrity of this simple commercial block building and inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

2. 113 N. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. The first-story fenestration consists of a single storefront with modern aluminum-framed plate glass windows resting on low brick bulkheads that flank an entrance with paired doors. A canvas awning hangs above the storefront, partially obscuring the historic transom area. Masonite panels fill the transom frames. Additional character-defining features include a steel beam with decorative rosettes that separates the first story from the parapet wall, and simple brickwork at the eaves.

This building partially collapsed in August of 2007. The repairs to the building have altered its historic appearance and it no longer contributes to the significance of the historic district.

3. 111 N. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. A single storefront in the first story features storefronts resting on low brick bulkheads that flank a recessed entrance with a single aluminum door. A pent roof with asphalt shingles spans the width of the building above the storefront. Board-and-batten wood siding with small, high rectangular windows fills the storefront. The second-story fenestration consists of window openings with smooth, rectangular stone lintels that are flush with the brick wall and ashlar-faced stone sills that project slightly from the plane of the wall. Sheets of plywood

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cover the windows. Additional character-defining features include a steel beam with decorative rosettes that separates the first story from the second story, and brick corbelling above the second-story windows.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

4. 107 N. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. The first-story fenestration features two plate glass windows, an entrance door, and another plate glass window. The windows and door have aluminum frames and the windows have dressed stone sills. A cast iron column separates the two windows to the north of the door. A single canvas awning spans the width of the façade. Plywood covers the transom.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. It clearly conveys its historic associations and contributes to the significance of the historic district.

5. 103-105 N. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. Fenestration consists of two storefronts with paired plate glass windows resting on a low brick bulkhead and a single entrance door that flank an overhead garage door. The fixed wood entrance door in the north storefront has a large glass pane above a single recessed panel. The south storefront contains an aluminum-framed door. The non-historic overhead steel door has a band of windows near its center. Plywood covers the transoms and canvas awnings are above each storefront. Additional character-defining features include the arched roofline that reflects the building's barrel-shaped roof.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. It clearly conveys its historic associations and contributes to the significance of the historic district.

6. 101 N. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story two-part commercial block building is constructed of concrete blocks molded to resemble stone. The front elevation is three bays wide and the side elevation is eleven bays deep. Fenestration defines the bays and consists of a door and single window openings with cast stone lintels in the front elevation, and a combination of door and window openings in the side elevation. All of the window openings have cast stone sills. Some one-over-one light double-hung sash windows remain extant in the

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side elevation, but plywood covers the windows in the front elevation. The storefront features a tripartite plate glass window and an entrance door. A thin masonry pilaster separates the windows from the door. A second door in the side elevation provides public access to the commercial space. Plywood also covers the transoms above the storefront windows and doors. A single continuous cast stone lintel tops the storefront windows and door on the front elevation. The massing of the building steps down toward the rear so that the ground floor is below grade behind the front block. The ground-floor windows remain visible on the side elevation and feature a single continuous cast stone lintel. Other character-defining features include smooth rectangular panels that span the width of the front elevation just below the eaves line and between the first and second stories.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

7. 101 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This non-historic one-part commercial block building is constructed of concrete blocks that are subtly patterned on the front elevation. The front elevation is one bay wide and the side elevation is three bays deep. Defining the bays at the front elevation are fixed aluminum-framed multi-light storefront windows and an entrance bay.

Alterations compromise the integrity of this simple commercial block building and inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

8. 103-105 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1886

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building with Renaissance Revival elements. The first story contains three non-historic storefronts. Each has a modern aluminum window system and entrance door, all of which are topped by transom windows. Awnings cover each of the storefronts. Fenestration defines the six second-story bays and consists of non-historic single double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. Shallow drip molds top each opening and thin recessed brick panels flank the windows. Additional character-defining features include the projecting cornice with small brackets and dentils.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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9. 107 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1885

Style: Italianate

This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial block building. The first story consists of a single storefront comprised of two multi-light display windows flanking a central entrance door, and a single door that provides access to the second story. The brick bulkheads and first-story fenestration are non-historic and includes the multi-light transom windows above all the openings. The second-story fenestration is also non-historic. It consists of three single double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. An ornate drip mold tops each window. The intricate details and pointed-arch shape of the metal hoods reflects the building's Italianate style. Other character-defining features include the metal cornice, which features carved brackets below a projecting molding. The pilaster that terminates the north end of the building also retains its ornate cornice treatment.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

10. 109 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story contains a single asymmetrical storefront. The storefront features aluminum-framed plate glass windows resting on low brick bulkhead walls that flank a recessed entrance. Above the storefront, a non-historic sign/awning spans the building, covering the transom area. The second story contains three narrow double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. Belt courses of ashlar-faced limestone span the width of the building above and below the windows. Additional character-defining features include stepped brickwork at the cornice line.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

11. 111 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: Italianate

Historic Name: C. F. Buck Harness Shop

This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial block building. The first story contains two recessed storefronts and an entrance door that provides access to the second story. Both storefronts retain their wood-framed plate glass windows. Plywood covers the transom area above the storefront. The second story has three single window openings containing double-hung sashes with a two-over-two light configuration. The arched wood windows and ornate pressed metal hoods are elements of Italianate

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commercial design. Additional character-defining features include the corbelled brickwork at the cornice line.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

12. 113 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Italianate

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial block building. The first story contains a single recessed storefront and an entrance door that provides access to the second story. The storefront features wood-framed plate glass windows with bronze mullions resting on low bulkheads, a tiled floor, and a single entrance door. Composite vertical wood siding covers the transom area above the storefront. The second story has three single window openings containing double-hung sash sashes with a two-over-two light configuration. The arched wood windows and ornate metal hoods are elements of Italianate commercial design. Additional character-defining features include the corbelled brickwork at the cornice line.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

13. 115 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: NC

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The primary façade contains a single aluminum-framed storefront with a central entrance. A second entrance door is at the north end of the façade. Thin brick piers mark the north and south ends of the primary façade's walls. Vertical metal siding covers the second-story wall above the storefront.

Alterations to this building compromise its architectural integrity and inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

14. 117 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1910
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. Fenestration consists of a single storefront that extends across the primary façade. The modern storefront features aluminum-framed plate glass display windows resting on low brick bulkheads. A pair of storefront windows separates the two aluminum-framed entrance doors at the center of the façade. Patterned brickwork ornaments the wall above the storefront.

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While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

15. 119 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1910
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a stone and brick one-part commercial block building. A thin veneer of slab limestone covers the pilasters flanking the first-story fenestration. Fenestration consists of a single storefront with aluminum-framed plate glass windows resting on low bulkheads flanking a central entrance. The coursed limestone wall above the storefront has an articulated belt course with stone dentils just below the eaves line. The building is undergoing renovation and felt paper currently covers the transom.

Although non-historic materials cover the transom and veneer covers the bulkhead walls, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

16. 123 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story contains a single storefront with aluminum-framed plate glass windows resting on tiled bulkhead walls that flank a single recessed entrance. A door at the north end of the façade provides access to the second story. The prism glass transom above the storefront is partially visible; however, wood planks cover the majority of the transom area. Above the transom, a steel beam with decorative rosettes separates the first story from the second story. At the second-story, cross-braced wood planks cover the three single window openings. Each window opening has a rectangular stone lintel and sill. Additional character-defining features included corbelled brick brackets at the cornice line.

Although non-historic materials cover the second-story windows and most of the transom area, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

17. 125 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The single storefront has aluminum-framed plate glass windows resting on brick bulkheads that flank a recessed entrance door. A second entrance door is at the south end of the façade. Corrugated metal panels cover the second-story wall above the storefront, including the area surrounding the second entrance door.

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Although alterations to this building somewhat compromise its architectural integrity, it still has the ability to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

18. 127 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: Late Victorian

Historic Name: Jefferies & Co. Music

This is a two-story brick Late Victorian commercial building. The first story contains a single storefront with aluminum-framed plate glass windows resting on brick bulkheads that flank a recessed wood entrance door. Wood panels cover the transom. The second story is divided into three bays defined by recessed brick panels. Each recessed panel contains one arched double-hung sash window with a two-over-two light configuration. Each window opening has a projecting stone sill supported by small brackets and a stepped stone hood with short drip molds. Short brick corbels mark the top of each recessed panel and longer brick corbels line the cornice.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

19. 129 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1895

Style: Renaissance Revival

Historic Name: A. S. Maas Clothes

This is a two-story brick Renaissance Revival commercial building. The first story contains a single storefront with wood-framed plate glass windows resting on low brick bulkheads that flank a recessed entrance door. A single entrance door at the north end of the façade provides access to the second story. A canvas awning covers the transom area, which retains its wood-framed transom windows. The second story contains three tall, narrow double-hung sash windows with one-over-one light configurations. Each window has a pedimented window hood with short brackets. The window treatment is typical of Renaissance Revival commercial architecture, as is the elaborate bracketed pressed metal cornice.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

20. 133 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1895

Style: Renaissance Revival

This is a two-story brick Renaissance Revival commercial block building. The first story contains a single storefront with aluminum-framed plate glass display windows resting on a brick bulkhead and a single recessed entrance door on the south side. A large brick panel fills the area between the top of the

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storefront and the bottom of the second-story fenestration. The appearance of the brick suggests that it was added in the early twentieth century. The second story is divided into two bays defined by recessed brick panels. Within each panel is a single tall and narrow window opening containing a double-hung wood sash window with a one-over-one light configuration. Pedimented metal window hoods with short brackets top each window, and a non-historic metal balconette spans the width of the building below the window openings. Also enhancing the historic character of the building are stone quoins on the northwest corner.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

21. 137 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1895; 1901 (remodel)

Style: Renaissance Revival

Historic Name: People's National Bank/Hamblin Building

Architect: George P. Washburn (1901 remodel)

This three-story brick Renaissance Revival building has a curved southwest corner. The main entrance occupies the southwest corner of the building, which has primary elevations facing south, southwest, and west that are five, one, and one bays wide, respectively. Pilasters define the bays. They begin as brick elements below the belt course that separates the first and second stories. Above the belt course, the pilasters are stone and feature Ionic capitals. At the second and third stories, each bay contains between one and three single double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. Each window has an ornate carved stone hood with an articulated voussoir. At the first story, the double-hung sash windows have a one-over-one light configuration and individual transoms with leaded art glass. At the bay in the southwest corner, the classical main entrance surround features a pediment supported by Doric columns. The polished granite columns have limestone capitals and bases. The stone door surround has egg-and-dart and lamb's tongue moldings. A wide projecting cornice extends along the eaves on the south and west elevations. The cornice features paired brackets interspersed with modillions, dentils, and ornate panels.

This building is a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. It retains a very high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

22. 201-203 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: 1990

Historic Name: Edward E. Haley Community Park

This small park occupies a double lot at the southeast corner of 2nd and Main Streets. A polygonal gazebo with a conical roof is centered on the south end of the lot next to the wall of the adjacent building. A flagpole is at the center of the park, and raised planting beds and benches encircle the perimeter.

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Built on a site previously occupied by a historic building, this park is less than fifty years of age and is not eligible for National Register listing at this time. It does not reflect historic patterns of development in downtown Ottawa and does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

23. 205 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1872

Style: Renaissance Revival

Historic Name: OK Photo

This is a three-story brick Renaissance Revival commercial building. Fenestration defines the front elevation's three bays. The first story features a single aluminum-framed storefront with a recessed central entrance. To the north of the storefront is a non-historic wood door that provides access to the upper stories. Plywood partially covers the transom above the entrance door and modern signage is painted on the glass transom above the storefront. A steel beam with decorative rosettes spans the width of the first-story openings. The second- and third-story fenestration consists of arched double-hung sash windows with one-over-one light configurations. Each window has a stone hood with an articulated voussoir and drip molds. Stone beams form belt courses that span the width of the building below the second- and third-story windows. Additional character-defining features include the wood cornice, which features wide eaves with paired brackets and smooth panels above each bay of windows, and the rusticated brickwork on the first story.

This building is a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. It retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

24. 207 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1885

Style: Italianate

Historic Name: Trout's Jewelry

This is a three-story brick Italianate commercial building. The first story contains a single storefront with wood- and bronze-framed plate glass display windows resting on tiled bulkheads. The display windows flank a recessed entrance with a tile floor and a historic wood door. A second non-historic entrance door provides access to the upper stories. Second- and third-story fenestration includes three bays of narrow double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. Each window opening has a decorative wood window hood with short, bracketed drip molds. The window hoods and the cornice line convey the building's architectural style. The wood cornice features carved brackets and a peaked parapet with decorative finials on the outer corners and center peak.

This building is a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register in 1972. It retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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25. 209-211 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1886; 1910 (renovation); c. 1935 (renovation)

Style: Moderne

Historic Name: Pickrell Block

This two-story theater expresses elements of Moderne styling. The first story has non-historic brick veneer surrounding a double entrance containing two pairs of aluminum-framed doors with plate glass sidelights and transoms. A second storefront entrance occupies the south end of the façade. The treatment of the second-story walls and the neon and enameled steel marquee express the building's architectural style. The marquee is centered on the primary façade and projects over the entrance. On either side the parapet of the stucco wall steps down. An incised triangular design marks the eaves line. Adjacent to the marquee, the stucco is articulated in a drape-like pattern. Three stepped vertical stripes are articulated above the windows. Single windows on either side of the marquee have awnings. With the exception of a single four-light sash with vertical muntins, the windows feature double-hung sashes with a one-over-one light configuration. A metal belt course between the first and second stories extends forward to wrap the perimeter of a rectangular canopy, which is above the theater entrance and supported by heavy chains mounted to the wall.

This building is a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. It retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

26. 213 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1900

Style: Late Victorian

Historic Name: Raffelock's Bargain Center

This is a two-story glazed brick Late Victorian commercial building. The first story contains a three-part aluminum storefront resting on a low brick bulkhead. A door at the north end of the building provides access to the commercial space, while a door at the south end of the building provides access to the second story. The wood-framed door at the south end of the façade has a large glass light and is topped by a square transom. The second story has three bays. The two outer bays each contain a single double-hung sash window with a one-over-one light configuration. These window openings have stone sills. A projecting metal oriel fills the center bay and conveys elements of Late Victorian styling. The oriel has three windows that are similar to those in the flanking window openings and which feature decorative metal panels below the windows and a pressed brick and stone stepped cornice molding. A band of ashlar-faced stone marks the eaves line.

This building is a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. It retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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27. 215 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1885
Style: Italianate
Historic Name: Ottawa Typewriter and Office Supplies

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial building. The first story contains a single storefront with aluminum-framed plate glass windows and a recessed entrance door at the south end. At the north end of the façade, a solid entrance door provides access to the second story. Clear glass fills the transom above the first-story openings. At the second story, the three double-hung sash windows have a one-over-one light configuration. An ornate hood with drip molds tops each opening and recessed brick corbels flank each opening. The ornate pressed metal cornice features brackets and a broken pediment that together with the window treatment conveys the building's architectural style.

This building is a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. It retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

28. 217 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1883
Style: Late Victorian
Historic Name: Harley's Block

Contributing Status: NC

This is a two-story brick Late Victorian commercial building. The first story contains a single storefront with aluminum-framed plate glass windows resting on low wood bulkhead walls that flank a recessed entrance. Wood panels cover the transom area above the storefront. An articulated brick arcade with fluted pilasters divides the second story into three bays. Each bay has a single double-hung wood sash window topped by a short multi-colored glass transom. A projecting hood with small brackets tops each window. An elaborate projecting cornice features brackets, stylized dentils, pyramidal finials, and a semi-circular parapet topped by a finial. Within the semi-circle are the words "HARLEY'S BLOCK/1883." The treatment of the cornice, the second story, and the belt course separating the first and second stories convey the building's architectural style.

This building was a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. The alterations to this building's storefront since 1972 have compromised its architectural integrity and they inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

29. 221 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1992
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: NC

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. The wide façade has five bays. The central bay contains a pair of recessed entrance doors flanked by aluminum-framed plate glass display windows. The

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remaining bays each contain two- or three-part display windows resting on brick bulkheads. Each opening has rowlock sills and solid headers. At each end of the façade and at the center of the building, the parapet steps up. Otherwise, the building is devoid of ornament.

This building replaced the Old Boston Store (221 South Main Street) Lee Sheldon's Men's Store (225 South Main Street), both of which were destroyed by fire in 1992. The historic buildings were contributing resources to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. The current building is less than fifty years of age and is not eligible for National Register listing at this time. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

30. 227 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1895

Style: Italianate

Historic Name: Old Ottawa Post Office

This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial building. The first story storefront has aluminum-framed plate glass display windows that flank a pair of recessed entrance doors. At the south end of the façade, the fourth bay features an aluminum-framed glass entrance door that provides access to the second story. The second story contains three tall and narrow double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. Each window occupies a slightly recessed panel that with brick corbels at the top. A stone belt course runs below the windows, each of which has a stone lintel with a dentiled header. Additional character-defining features include the ornate pressed metal cornice, which features paired brackets, finials, and a gabled parapet.

This building is a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Although non-historic materials cover the transom, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

31. 229 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1887

Style: Italianate

Historic Name: Lee's Downtowner Cafe

This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial building. Thin cast iron pilasters divide the first story into four bays. The three-bay storefront features wood-framed plate glass windows resting on paneled wood bulkheads flanking a central entrance. The entrance has a single non-historic door with sidelights. Wood-framed transom windows top the storefront and entrance. At the south end of the building, the fourth bay contains a paneled wood entrance door that provides access to the upper story. The two-light transom window above this opening remains visible. The first-story pilasters terminate in an ornamental metal belt course between the first and second stories. The second story has three single double-hung wood sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. Each window has a stone sill and an ornate

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hood with a peaked profile. The cast iron storefront, the window treatment, and the projecting cornice with large and small brackets convey the building's architectural style.

This building is a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. It retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

32. 231 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1890
Style: Italianate
Historic Name: Monarch Billiards

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial building. The first-story storefront features wood-framed plate glass windows flanking a central entrance. Tongue-and-groove paneling covers the transom area above the storefront as well as the bulkheads below the storefront windows. Articulated brick pilasters divide the second story into three bays, each of which contains a single double-hung wood sash window with a one-over-one light configuration. A stone belt course runs below the windows. Each window opening has a stone lintel. Patterned brickwork above the windows and the bracketed metal cornice convey elements of the building's architectural style.

This building is a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Although non-historic materials cover portions of the storefront and transom, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

33. 235 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1914
Style: Commercial Style
Historic Name: North American Hotel

Contributing Status: C

This is a five-story brick Commercial Style building. It has two bays on the narrow west elevation facing Main Street and ten bays on the long south elevation facing Third Street. Articulated brick pilasters separate the bays. The first-story base of the building features paired plate glass storefront windows resting on stone bulkheads. The windows in the west elevation have aluminum frames and those on the south elevation have wood frames. Centrally located entrances occupy each elevation. A band of transom windows spans the storefront level below a brick and stone belt course. The four-story building shaft features individual and paired double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. The windows openings have stone sills and patterned brick frames. Stone blocks within the brickwork mark the upper and lower corners of each window. The building crown features a smooth stone entablature, a brick course with stone accents, and a cornice with projecting dentils. The three-part building form conveys its Commercial Style. Stylized geometric stone elements at the tops of the pilasters and on the pilasters below the first-story belt course suggest elements of Prairie School styling.

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This building was a contributing element to the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. It retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

34. 305 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1993
Style: Contemporary
Historic Name: Franklin County Detention Center

Contributing Status: NC

This is a three-story brick county detention building. Articulated pilasters divide the walls into bays. Many of the bays have blank walls. The extant windows are small units with bottom hopper sashes that occupy only a small segment of a bay. The building lacks any other ornament.

This building is less than fifty years of age and is not eligible for National Register listing at this time. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

35. 315 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1893
Style: Late Victorian
Historic Name: Franklin County Court House
Architect: George P. Washburn

Contributing Status: C

This is a three-and-a-half-story brick county courthouse designed in the Late Victorian style with elements of Romanesque Revival. The rectangular plan features pavilions with steeply pitched hipped roofs at each corner of the main block. Cupolas are located at the east and west ends of the hipped roof's main spine. Distinctive features include the complex roofline, varied wall surfaces, arched window openings, stone foundation and trim, pressed metal finials and cresting, and paired square porch posts. A statue stands on the gable peak above the west (primary) entrance.

This building, which was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, retains a high degree of architectural integrity and continues to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

36. 401 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920; c. 1955 (renovation)
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. Small aluminum-framed fixed-sash windows pierce the first-story wall. A single aluminum-framed entrance door faces Main Street. The second story retains its original multi-light steel industrial windows with central awning sashes. Very subtle brickwork includes a belt course between the first and second stories, a belt course above the second-story windows, and a paneled treatment at the cornice, which has small stone corner medallions.

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A 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map reveals that this building originally housed an automobile garage with a machine and paint shop on the second floor. The design included a filling station in the open corner. In 1949, when a grocery store occupied the first floor and a garment factory occupied the second floor, the corner remained open. By 1955, the building had converted to professional offices. It is likely that the open bays on the first story were enclosed in conjunction with the change in use. Although this significantly changed the appearance of building, the alterations, which occurred fifty years ago, reflect the evolution of the building's role in the economy of downtown Ottawa. The building retains a high degree of integrity from the period of renovation and conveys its historical associations from this period. As such, it contributes to the significance of the historic district.

37. 407-411½ S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This brick one-part commercial block building has a brick pilaster that divides the façade in half. Each half of the façade contains a pair of storefronts. Each storefront features a single wood-framed plate glass window resting on a low brick bulkhead and an off-center entrance door that is flush with the building wall. Tongue-and-groove wood paneling covers the continuous transom window above each storefront.

Although non-historic materials cover the transom windows, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

38. 413 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1887
Style: Late Victorian
Historic Name: Jackson Building/Offices of George P. Washburn
Architect: George P. Washburn

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick Late Victorian commercial building that includes elements of Italianate, Queen Anne, and Romanesque Revival styling. The first story features a single storefront with cast iron columns and wood-framed plate glass display windows resting on paneled wood bulkheads flanking a pair of recessed wood doors. At the south end of the façade a wood door with multi-colored glass provides access to the second story. Above each opening is a multi-light polychrome transom window. The second story has three bays. The two outer bays each contain a single double-hung wood sash window with a one-over-one light configuration. A projecting section at the center of the façade features a tripartite window with an arched leaded glass transom window. The stone hoods above the windows follow the shape of the openings – squared above the outer single window openings and arched above the central tripartite window opening. An elaborate peaked metal cornice completes the façade.

This building retains a very high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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39. 415 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1888
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. A paneled wood and glass overhead door fills the wide vehicular bay centered in the primary façade. Flanking the vehicular bay are wood entrance doors that provide access to the first- and second-story. Each entrance door has a rectangular transom window. A wood-framed plate glass display window pierces the west end of the south wall. Second-story fenestration features tall and narrow double-hung wood sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. The window surrounds have arched brick tops and stone sills. Brick corbels mark the cornice. At the outer edges of the cornice, are long corbels that extend past the bottom of the second-story windows. A recessed cross pattern marks the top and bottom of each long corbel.

Originally constructed to house a grocery, this building was renovated in circa 1945 to house an auto repair business. This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district. Although the replacement of the storefront with a vehicular bay changed the appearance of building, the alterations, which occurred over fifty years ago, reflect the evolution of the building's role in the economy of downtown Ottawa. The building retains a high degree of integrity from the period of renovation and conveys its historical associations from this period. As such, it contributes to the significance of the historic district.

40. 419 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Style: No Style

Contributing Status: C

This brick automobile service station has a U-shaped plan and is set back from Main Street. With the exception of a two-story block at the center of the U, the building is one-story tall. Overhead garage doors fill four of the one-story bays. The fifth bay contains a storefront with a wood entrance door and two fixed plate glass windows, one of which is wide and the other is narrow. The two-story block also has wood-framed plate glass windows flanking an entrance door. Diagonal tongue-and-groove paneling covers the transom area above the storefront windows and entrance doors. The second story features pairs of double-hung wood sash windows with a six-over-one light configuration. These windows have stone sills and brick soldier headers with small stone medallions marking the mullion between the two windows. Stone ornaments mark the pilasters that divide the bays.

Although some of this building's fenestration has been altered, it retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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41. 425 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This brick one-part commercial block building has two storefronts. The storefront in the north half of the building has a pair of plate glass display windows facing west, a pair of plate glass display windows facing north, and a single entrance door. The south storefront has a pair of plate glass display windows flanked by single entrance doors. All of the fenestration has aluminum frames. Masonite sheeting covers the transom area above the storefronts. Above the transom, the wall of the building features two brick panels with corbelling just below the eaves line.

Although non-historic material covers the transom area, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

42. 429 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This brick one-part commercial block building contains two storefronts. The storefront in the north half of the building has a three-part aluminum-framed plate glass display window and a recessed entrance at the center of the building. The storefront in the south half of the building has aluminum-framed plate glass display windows flanking a recessed entrance door with sidelights and a transom. Metal sheeting covers the transom area above the storefronts. Above the transom area, the wall of the building has two brick panels with corbelling just below the eaves line.

Although non-historic materials cover the transom area and a portion of the storefront has been altered, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

43. 435 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1910
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story features a single storefront with aluminum-framed plate glass display windows and a recessed entrance door. At the north end of the elevation, a second entrance door provides access to the second story. Metal sheeting covers the transom area. At the second story, the west and south walls each have four single double-hung sash windows with a four-over-one light configuration. A thin band of stone and a cast stone sill enframe each window opening. Another cast stone band forms a belt course at the base of the cornice, below the corbelled eaves line.

Although non-historic material covers the transom area, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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44. 434 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: 1967

Style: Contemporary

This is a non-historic one-story concrete office building. Fenestration includes a curtain wall system of aluminum-framed windows. Above the windows, a canopy projects over the sidewalk. Along Main Street, a series of concrete columns support the canopy.

This building is less than fifty years of age and is not eligible for National Register listing at this time. It does not contribute to the historic district.

45. 422-424 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1927

Style: Classical Revival

Historic Name: Masonic Temple

This is a two-story brick lodge building designed in the Classical Revival style. The first story features three storefronts. The two southernmost storefronts have metal-framed display windows resting on low cast stone bulkheads and recessed entrance doors at one end. Portions of the northernmost storefront contain brick infill, which is flush with the building wall, leaving two narrow fixed windows next to the recessed entrance. Just north of center, a double-door entrance provides access to the lodge hall on the second floor. Parged and painted panels covers the transom windows above the storefronts. The leaded prism glass transom above the central double-door entrance incorporates the Masonic symbol. The south elevation has similar storefront windows and prism glass transoms. A cast stone belt course separates the first story from the second story. The second-story fenestration features double-hung wood sash windows with an eight-over-eight light configuration. A patterned brick blind arch tops each window opening. Pilasters with cast stone bases and capitals separate the windows and divide the wall into bays. A flat entablature and dentiled cornice encircle the building above the pilasters. Above the cornice, diamond-shaped stone medallions above each window punctuate the brick parapet. The peaked parapet has a stone tablet identifying the building as a "MASONIC LODGE."

Although minor alterations have been made to portions of the storefront, overall this building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

46. 416 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1927

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. The six-bay primary façade contains three storefronts. Each storefront features aluminum-framed multi-light display windows and an entrance with paired doors, sidelights, and a transom. The peaked parapet has a vaguely crenellated shape.

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Although non-historic storefront windows have been installed, no other changes have been made to this simple commercial building. It retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations, and contributes to the significance of the historic district.

47. 412 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1990

Style: No Style

After fire destroyed the historic building occupying this lot, a concrete block building was erected. The addition of a painted super-graphic and a metal roof on the east elevation helps the façade blend with the surrounding streetscape.

This building is less than fifty years of age and is not eligible for National Register listing at this time. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

48. 406 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. The single storefront features aluminum-framed plate glass display windows resting on low concrete block bulkheads flanking a recessed entrance door at the center of the façade. Above the storefront, a wood-shingled awning spans the building, covering the transom area. A simple course of dentils ornaments the wood cornice.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

49. 402 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 2000

Style: No Style

A restaurant occupies this non-historic one-story masonry building with stucco fiberboard walls. Standing-seam metal clads the hipped roof, which projects to create a covered patio. Square wood posts with "wagon wheel" brackets support the front edge of the roof. Fixed plate glass windows of various sizes pierce the walls. The main entrance occupies the clipped northeast corner of the building.

This building is less than fifty years of age and is not eligible for National Register listing at this time. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

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50. 336 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. A single storefront fills the east elevation. It features plate glass display windows resting on low non-historic brick bulkheads flanking a recessed entrance. At the north end of the façade, a second entrance door provides access to the second story. The transom area above the storefront is covered. A series of small square windows pierce the east half of the south wall, and additional storefront openings are found at the west end of the south wall. The second story features two window openings, each containing a tripartite bay window. Each unit has a wood double-hung sash window with a one-over-one light configuration. Similar windows fill the second-story openings in the south elevation facing 4th Street. Some of the windows are original and others are replacement windows. Each window opening has a smooth stone sill and an articulated brick hood. Additional brickwork includes a thin double belt course that encircles the building above the second-story windows and long corbels that form the cornice.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

51. 334 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1885; c. 1920 (renovation)

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. A single storefront fills the first story. A series of aluminum-framed plate glass display windows rest on a brick bulkhead. The entrance at the south end of the elevation includes an aluminum-framed door with sidelights and a transom. A metal sign panel spans the width of the building above the storefront windows. The second story features six windows loosely grouped in pairs. Each window has a double-hung sash with a one-over-one light configuration. A continuous brick rowlock belt course projects below the windows. The only other ornament is two belt courses of soldier brick that are flush with the building wall: one is immediately above the window openings; the other marks the eaves line. The belt courses align with and continue the pattern from the building at 330 South Main Street.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

52. 330 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. A single storefront fills the first story. It features aluminum-framed plate glass display windows resting on a brick bulkhead. At the south end of the façade is a single wood entrance door with a transom. Wood paneling covers the transom area and,

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above the paneling, a short wood-shingled awning spans the width of the storefront. The second story has three double-hung vinyl sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. Ornament is limited to simple brickwork and includes a projecting rowlock belt course below the window openings, a belt course of soldier brick above the window openings, and a belt course of soldier brick at the cornice. The eaves line has a low, stepped parapet and cast stone coping. The belt courses align with and continue the pattern from the building at 334 South Main Street.

Although non-historic materials cover the transom area, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

53. 326 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1900

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. A pair of storefronts fills the first story. Each features aluminum-framed plate glass display windows resting on low bulkhead walls. A recessed entrance occupies the center of the façade. Awnings hang above the storefront windows and entrance. Sheet metal covers the transoms and concrete block covers most of the building's second-story wall. Thin brick piers on either side of the entrance bay rise to the cornice line where they terminate in simple capitals. Thin bands of stone and pressed metal trim remain exposed at the top and bottom of the concrete blocks. The simple cornice features incised brick corbels at the north and south ends and small finials at the corners of the front walls.

Alterations to the second story compromise the building's architectural integrity and inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

54. 324 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1887

Style: Italianate

Historic Name: H. F. Sheldon Building

This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial building. Alterations to the first-story storefront include the installation of brick facing and fixed multi-light windows with decorative shutters. At the north end of the façade, adjacent entrance doors provide access to the storefront and to the second story. The second-story window openings contain wood panel infill below the non-historic window units. In spite of these alterations, the second story retains many of its character-defining elements, including the articulated brick piers and stone window hoods and an ornate pressed metal cornice with a central gable. The date "1887" is located below the gable peak on the brick wall surface.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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55. 322 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1892

Style: Late Victorian

Historic Name: J. N. Harrison Building

This is a two-story brick Late Victorian commercial building. The first-story storefront features full-height plate glass display windows and a wood entrance door. Adjacent to the storefront is a paneled wood door that provides access to the second story. Above the storefront and entrances, a band of wood-framed transom lights spans the width of the building. The piers at the outer bays of the first story are rusticated stone blocks. The second story is an exuberant illustration of Late Victorian design. The second-story fenestration features narrow wood double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. The outer bays each feature two windows and the central bay features a projecting oriel with four windows. A small transom tops each opening. The cast iron and pressed metal horizontal and vertical spandrels are heavily ornamented with roundels and floral swags. The composite cornice terminates in a parapetted gable at the center of the façade. Finials mark the corners of the building and the parapet. "18.J.N.Harrison.92" is attached to the base of the parapet gable.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

56. 320 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. The height of the building suggests that it is two stories tall. A single storefront occupies the south end of the façade. A simulated stucco covers the north half of the façade and a metal canopy hangs from the building wall over the storefront. Wood shingles cover the upper portion of the building wall and obscure any evidence of fenestration or ornamental trim.

Alterations compromise the architectural integrity of this building and inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

57. 318 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1886

Style: Italianate

Historic Name: Snyder Pharmacy

This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial block building. The first-story storefront has been significantly altered by the use of brick infill. Fenestration includes fixed single-light windows and a recessed entrance door that is at a skewed angle. A double course of soldier bricks spans the brick infill above the storefront openings. Thin decorative cast iron posts remain visible at each end of the brick infill and a steel beam with decorative roundels spans the building above the first story. The second story continues to express the building's original Italianate design. Above the steel beam is a dentiled pressed

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metal belt course. Above the belt course, fenestration includes three bays of windows. The predominant window is a wood double-hung sash with a one-over-one light configuration. The central bay features a single-light fixed window flanked by double-hung sash windows. Above the windows is a decorative pressed metal belt course with a floral design centered above each window. The bracketed pressed metal cornice sits above a band of brick corbels. It terminates in a pedimented gable at the center of the façade.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

58. 316 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1890

Style: Late Victorian

This is a two-story brick commercial block building with elements of Late Victorian styling. The first-story storefront has been altered by the use of brick infill. Two aluminum-framed windows with fixed single lights flank the entrance door, which has partial sidelights. At the north end of the façade, a second entrance door provides access to the second story. Second-story fenestration includes three bays of windows. Tall and narrow wood double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration flank a fixed single-light window at the center of the façade. A leaded glass transom tops the fixed window. Each of the windows has a rectangular hood. A stone belt course runs below the windows. Sheet metal covers the cornice, but brick corbels remain visible above each window opening.

The accumulation of alterations compromises the building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

59. 314 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: Italianate

This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial block building. The first story contains two storefronts and a door providing access to the second story. Each storefront features plate glass display windows resting on wood bulkheads, a ceramic hexagonal tile floor, and a recessed wood entrance door. A sign panel covers the transom area above the first-story openings. The second story has three bays of single window openings. Each opening contains a double-hung wood sash with a one-over-one light configuration. A stone belt course forms a continuous sill below the windows, and above each opening is a rectangular stone lintel topped by bands of small brick dentils and brick corbels. The vertical spandrels between the windows are articulated and feature stone bands at the bottom, midpoint, and top. A pressed metal cornice with a peaked parapet and paired brackets crowns the building.

Although non-historic materials cover the transom area, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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60. 312 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. Two storefronts fill the façade. The north storefront has aluminum-framed plate glass display windows that rest on high brick bulkheads and a wood entrance door. The south storefront has a single display window and a wood entrance door. The area surrounding both the north and south storefronts and below the south storefront is clad with green structural glass tiles. The parapet above the storefronts is unadorned with the exception of a flush panel framed by a course of header bricks and a soldier course at the eaves line. This building is almost identical to the building at 310 South Main Street, suggesting that they were built at the same time.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

61. 310 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: NC

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. The storefront contains brick infill, leaving only a single fixed window and a recessed non-historic aluminum-framed entrance door with a transom and sidelights. Above the brick infill is a soldier course of brick. The parapet above the storefront is unadorned with the exception of a flush panel framed by a course of header bricks and a soldier course of brick at the eaves line. This building is almost identical to the building at 312 South Main Street, suggesting that they were built at the same time.

Alterations to the storefront compromise this building's architectural integrity and its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

62. 308 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1890
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building with elements of Late Victorian styling. The first story has a single storefront with a recessed entrance door flanked by aluminum-framed plate glass display windows resting on low bulkheads with a thin brick veneer. At the south end of the façade, another recessed entrance with a paneled wood door provides access to the second story. Wood panels cover the transom windows and a tall awning covers the transom area. The second story has three bays of windows with stone sills and awnings. Single windows in the outer bays flank a pair of windows in the central bay. The windows are all double-hung sashes with a one-over-one light configuration. The short height of the second-story windows suggests that the original windows openings were altered. Above each bay of windows is a band of brick corbels. A pressed metal cornice with floral ornament crowns the building.

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While alterations to the storefront and cornice partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

63. 306 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. A single storefront fills the first story. It features aluminum-framed display windows resting on wood bulkheads flanking a recessed central entrance with a tiled floor. A sign panel and awning cover the transom area above the storefront. The second story has three bays of windows, with each window opening containing a single double-hung sash with nine-over-nine light snap-in muntins. Each window has a dressed stone lintel and sill. The building has no other ornament.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

64. 302-304 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1901
Style: Late Victorian
Historic Name: Underwood-Becker Building
Architect: George P. Washburn

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building with elements of Late Victorian styling. The first story of the main (east) façade features two storefronts flanking a central entrance to the second story. The doorway providing access to the second story has a tall transom window. The south storefront has aluminum-framed plate glass display windows resting on low bulkhead walls flanking a recessed entrance. The north storefront is angled at the corner of the building and features full-height, aluminum-framed plate glass windows flanking paired entrance doors. Both transoms are covered. Above the first-story openings, a steel beam with decorative roundels spans with width of the building. Although the display window openings in the north elevation contain perforated concrete block infill, the size and shape of the openings remain clear. High on the wall above the display windows, small square window openings contain louvered vents. These openings retain their stone sills and hoods. West of the display windows is an entrance door with a brick arched surround. The second story of the main façade features two bays of fenestration. Each bay includes a single window flanking a gently projecting oriel with a tripartite configuration. Each window opening contains a wood double-hung sash with a one-over-one light configuration. Each window has a flat, rectangular wood hood, and a continuous stone belt course forms the sills for the single windows. A similar pattern of fenestration continues on the north elevation, although two single windows flank either side of the oriels. The building has a simple cornice that features large and small dentils. A cast iron post with a non-historic brick base marks the northeast corner of the building.

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This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

65. 234 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1894
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: NC

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. Alterations to the first-story storefront in the east façade include the addition of brick infill and fixed plate-glass windows flanking a central recessed entrance. At the north end of the façade, an entrance door provides access to the second story. An awning covers the transom area above the openings. Above the awning is a belt course of soldier bricks. The second-story fenestration consists of pairs of wood double-hung sashes with a one-over-one light configuration and storm windows with dark tinted glass. A continuous belt course of soldier brick is above the openings and a belt course of cast stone is below the openings. Architectural ornament is limited to simple stone and brickwork in the cornice area.

Alterations to the fenestration and storefronts compromise this building's architectural integrity and inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

66. 232 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: NC

The entire façade of this two-story brick two-part commercial block building is non-historic. Alterations to the single storefront include the installation of multi-light display windows flanking a pair of multi-light doors. A sign panel covers the transom area. The second-story fenestration consists of four single windows. Each window opening has a double-hung sash with a four-over-one light configuration, a stone lintel and sill, and articulated bands of sailor brick flanking each side. Simple metal coping tops the building. The building's south brick pier extends quite a bit above the roofline, suggesting that this building was originally taller than it is today.

Storefront alterations compromise this building's architectural integrity and inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

67. 230 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1890
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: NC

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The primary façade contains two symmetrical storefronts. Each storefront features aluminum-framed plate glass display windows flanking a deeply recessed entrance. Black structural glass tile covers the bulkheads below the display windows.

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The recessed entrances have ceramic tile floors. Sheet metal covers the transom and the upper wall of the building. One perforated metal vent pierces the wall above each storefront.

The accumulation of alterations compromises this building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

68. 226 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story contains two storefronts. Each has an aluminum storefront system that frames a slightly recessed entrance door. Light colored brick frames the storefronts and a wood panel covers the location of a second entrance door that provides access to the second story. The second story contains six bays of single windows separated by articulated brick pilasters. Each window has a double-hung wood sash with a one-over-one light configuration. Square brick panels are centered near the top of the wall above each opening. The size of the window openings, the appearance of the pilasters, and the absence of a cornice suggest that this building originally had a Victorian appearance.

While alterations to the storefront and cornice partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, some of these changes appear to have occurred more than 50 years ago and may have achieved significance in their own right. The building retains enough original fabric to communicate its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

69. 224 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This two-story brick two-part commercial block building has elements of Italianate architectural styling. Alterations to the storefront area include the use of red brick infill and the installation of a series of plate glass windows that continue to the building at 220-222 South Main Street. The second story retains three bays of single windows. Each window opening has a double-hung wood sash window with a one-over-one light configuration, a simple stone sill, and an ornate peaked hood that express the building's original Italianate style. Above the windows is a band of long and short brick corbels below a plain cornice. The cornice brick matches that of the storefront.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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70. 220-222 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: Classical Revival

Historic Name: C. D. Crane Drygoods Store

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building with elements of Classical Revival styling. The storefront contains a series of aluminum-framed plate glass windows with a pair of entrance doors at the south end. Red brick fills the transom area. Above the storefront, the second story has six wood double-hung sash windows with a six-over-six light configuration and figured glass. The window openings are arranged into two groups of three. Each window opening has a splayed arch brick lintel highlighted with stone accents and a stone sill. With the exception of the simple brickwork that embellishes the cornice, the building is devoid of ornament. The appearance of the windows plus the flat, largely unadorned façade represent simple expressions of Classical Revival architecture.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

71. 218 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. Non-historic brick bulkheads and an aluminum storefront system with a recessed double entrance fill the first story of the façade. An awning covers the boarded up transom windows. Brick that has more of an orange color covers the upper wall, which has no ornament or openings. The building matches the height of 220-222 South Main Street, suggesting that it may have had two stories at one time.

The accumulation of alterations compromises this building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

72. 216 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The single storefront in the primary façade consists of large aluminum-framed plate glass windows resting on low bulkhead walls flanking a slightly recessed central entrance. Corrugated sheet metal covers the upper wall. Two small metal grills are the only openings in the upper wall.

The accumulation of alterations compromises this building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

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73. 214 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: NC

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. Filling the first story is a single storefront with aluminum-framed display windows that form a deep U-shaped recessed entrance. A metal canopy hangs from the building wall above the storefront. Wood slats cover the building façade above the storefront. Two small square window openings with double-hung sashes the only clearly visible openings; however, at the second story, the outlines of three arched window openings in the building wall are faintly visible through the wood slats.

The accumulation of alterations compromises this building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

74. 212 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1871
Style: Renaissance Revival
Historic Name: First People's National Bank

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick Renaissance Revival commercial building. The first story contains a single storefront with plate glass display windows flanking a deep recessed entrance with a terrazzo floor. At the north end of the façade, a second entrance door provides access to the second story. Non-historic brick frames the second entrance and forms the bulkhead walls below the display windows. Stucco covers the transom area and the second-story wall. Fenestration defines the second story's three bays. Each window opening has a single wood double-hung sash window with a one-over-one light configuration and has a hood with a broken arch pediment. The wall surrounding the three windows is slightly recessed from the face of the building. A decorative band above the recess mirrors its arched shape. The vertical piers that flank the recess and each window opening have a series of recessed vertical stripes. The composite metal cornice features a variety of floral motifs and a broken arch parapet that is similar to those above the windows.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

75. 210 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1900
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story features a recessed storefront flanked by aluminum-framed display windows resting on bulkhead walls. The stucco on the bulkheads is textured to resemble stone. At the north end of the façade, a second entrance door provides access to the second story. Corrugated sheet metal covers the transom area and a metal canopy hangs

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from the building wall above the storefront. Second-story fenestration consists of a band of five wood double-hung sash windows with a six-over-one light configuration. The banded opening has a soldier brick lintel. The only other ornament is a panel of brickwork that runs below the eaves line.

The accumulation of alterations compromises this building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

76. 206-208 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1895

Style: Italianate

Historic Name: Miller Block

This is a two-story brick Late Victorian commercial building. The first story has two storefronts flanking a central entrance that provides access to the second story. Each storefront has aluminum-framed plate glass display windows flanking a recessed entrance with a terrazzo floor. The transom windows above the south storefront remain visible; a signboard covers the transom area above the north storefront. Pressed metal covers the second-story façade, which has seven bays of single windows. Each opening contains a wood double-hung sash window with a one-over-two light configuration. Columns with Corinthian capitals flank each window and a floral swag tops each opening. Conveying the Late Victorian character of the building are the bracketed pressed metal cornice, gabled parapet, and window embellishments. The parapet gable contains the words "1895/MILLER BLOCK."

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and continues to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

77. 202-204 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1895

Style: Late Victorian

Historic Name: Skinner Clothing

This is a two-story brick commercial building with Late Victorian styling. The east façade of the first story has two storefronts flanking an entrance that provides access to the second story. Each storefront has aluminum-framed plate glass display windows flanking a recessed entrance. The historic transom windows above the south storefront remain exposed; a sign panel covers the transom area above the north storefront. The north storefront wraps around to the north side of the building. To the west of the storefront, the transom windows continue nearly the full length of the building wall, terminating just east of the west end where there is another single entrance door that provides access to the second story. Single wood double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration dominate the second-story fenestration. Each opening has a stone lintel and a stone belt course forms a continuous sill. At the top of the windows, just below the lintels, a broken belt course encircles the building. On the south elevation, this pattern is interrupted by a three-part bay window with a stylized pressed metal surround centered above the north storefront. It features rope moldings, checkerboard patterns, and a large gable peak. The ghost of a similar treatment is visible on the brick wall above the south storefront. A

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polygonal oriel with a conical roof distinguishes the northeast corner of the building. The ornament of this pressed metal element is similar to that of the bay window, although each facet of the polygonal shape terminates in a gable peak, affecting the appearance of a crown. Above the north windows is a pressed metal fascia. On the north and east elevations, the building's cornice features long, narrow brick corbels. Above the north bay window, the eaves line rises slightly and the wall bears the date "1895."

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and continues to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

78. 136 S. Main Street; 109 W. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1950

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. Marble panels cover the first story of the east façade, wrap around the corner to the south façade, and after the main entrance, they cover just the bulkhead. All of the window openings have fixed-sash windows with dark glass. The building has no other architectural ornament.

The accumulation of alterations compromises this building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic character. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

79. 134-132 S. Main Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: Italianate

Historic Name: Kramer Drugs and Malott Appliances

This is a two-story brick commercial building with Italianate styling. The first story has two storefronts. The plate glass display windows in the south storefront angle in toward the center of the bay toward the recessed entrance door. A sign panel covers the transom area. Wood paneling substantially obscures the north storefront. The north end of the storefront features a recessed single entrance door. Above the north storefront, the transom windows containing Luxfer prism glass remain exposed. At the north end of the first story, a very narrow door provides access to the second story. The second story expresses the building's Italianate design. Long brick brackets hanging below the pressed metal cornice divide the second story into three bays. Each bay contains a pair of long and narrow wood double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. Ornate pressed metal hoods with geometric and floral designs top each window. A variety of brackets, dentils, and finials adorn the cornice.

Although non-historic alterations seriously compromise one storefront, this building otherwise retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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80. 130 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1885
Style: Romanesque Revival
Historic Name: Ring-Smith-Baker Building/Zellner Hall

Contributing Status: C

This is a three-story brick commercial building with elements of Romanesque styling. The first story has a single storefront with plate glass windows and a single entrance at the south end of the façade. Metal panels cover the bulkhead and the transom area. The second and third stories convey the building's architectural character. Each story has three bays demarcated by a single window. The window openings contain wood panel infill, but the decorative surrounds remain visible. The second-story window openings have arched stone lintels and stone sills and sit within dentiled arched brick frames. The third-story windows have splayed arch brick lintels and stone sills. The decorative brickwork along the cornice features a series of geometric shapes. The cornice design and arched window treatments are typical expressions of Romanesque architecture from the Victorian period.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

81. 128 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: NC

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story has a single storefront. Aluminum-framed plate glass display windows flank a pair of slightly recessed entrance doors. Wood panels cover the transom area above the storefront. Although the second-story windows contain wood panel infill, their arched shape, alternating small and large size, and stone sills remain visible. The building lacks any other ornament.

The accumulation of alterations compromises the building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

82. 124 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1882
Style: Late Victorian
Historic Name: Gambles Hardware and Furniture

Contributing Status: C

This is a three-story brick commercial building with elements of Late Victorian styling. The first story contains a single storefront with full-height plate glass display windows and an entrance door to the south of center. A plywood sign panel covers the transom area. The second- and third-story fenestration defines three bays. Although boards cover all of the windows, the brick lintels and stone belt courses forming the windowsills remain visible. The ornate metal cornice defines the building's architectural style.

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While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

83. 122 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This one-part commercial block building has a stucco façade. The first story is divided into two storefronts. Each storefront has a pair of plate glass display windows that rest on low brick bulkheads. The entrance doors are adjacent to each other at the center of the façade. The arched shape of the crenellated parapet is mirrored by a panel in the wall above the storefronts.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

84. 120 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story contains a single storefront with full-height plate glass display windows flanking a central entrance. An awning covers the transom area. The second story has three bays. The central bay is blank with the exception of a small, thin arched opening near the top of the wall. The flanking bays each have a two-over-two grouping of four tall, thin rectangular window openings. Six of the openings are boarded up on the inside of the building; the other two openings have been combined and now contain a large fan. Stone trim on the upper wall conveys the building's early twentieth century character. The trim includes vertical bands that flank and vertically separate each pair of windows and a serrated cornice band.

Although the storefront has been altered, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations as a movie theater. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

85. 118 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1886
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story contains a single storefront with full-height plate glass display windows flanking a slightly recessed central entrance door. At the south end of the façade, a second entrance door provides access to the second story. There are three second-story windows, each containing double-hung wood sashes with a one-over-one light configuration. Non-historic decorative hoods are now installed above each window. A short band of brick corbels forms the cornice.

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This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

86. 116 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story contains a pair of storefronts. Each storefront has plate glass display windows resting on low brick bulkhead walls. The recessed entrances have hexagonal ceramic tile floors. The entrances are at the center of the building and oriented to face each other. Above the storefronts, the prism glass transom features two colors of glass. The two second-story windows have wood double-hung sashes with a one-over-one light configuration and a cast stone surround that simulates quoining. A belt course of cast stone separates the windows from the unadorned cornice.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

87. 114 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story has a single storefront with plate glass display windows resting on low bulkhead walls flanking a recessed entrance. South of the storefront, a recessed entrance provides access to the second story. Wood shingles and sign panels cover the individual sashes of the transom window. The three second-story windows have non-historic, non-operable wood sashes with a one-over-one light configuration. A course of soldier bricks form the lintel above each opening and a continuous belt course of projecting rowlock bricks form the sills. Above the windows, there is additional decorative brickwork, including belt courses of rowlock and header bricks, and a projecting brick cornice. Just below the cornice, the damaged appearance of a rectangular area suggests that it once held a plaque or sign.

Although alterations have been made to the transom and second-story windows, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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88. 112 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1915
Style: Late Victorian
Historic Name: W. G. Remley Building

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building with elements of Late Victorian styling. The first story contains a single storefront with plate glass display windows resting on a low brick bulkhead. The entrance to the commercial space is at the north edge of the building and is paired with another entrance door in the south wall of the adjacent building at 110 South Main Street. At the south end of the façade, another entrance door provides access to the second story. A sign panel covers the transom area. The second story has two bays of paired windows. A wood double-hung sash with a one-over-one light configuration fills each window opening. Stone belt courses form the window lintels and sills. Above the upper belt course, patterned brickwork conveys the building character. The parapet wall is stepped at the center and features three stone panels carved with "19," "W.G. Remley," and "15," from left to right. Panels of patterned brickwork are between the stone panels.

Although the storefront has been altered, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

89. 110 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1900
Style: Classical Revival

Contributing Status: C

This is a brick Classical Revival commercial block building. The single storefront has plate glass display windows resting on a low brick bulkhead wall. The entrance is at the south edge of the building and is paired with an entrance door at the north wall of the adjacent building at 112 South Main Street. A sign panel covers the transom area. The cornice conveys the buildings style and features classical design elements such as brick corbels and a metal cornice with brackets and dentils.

Although the storefront has been altered, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

90. 106 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: NC

This one-part commercial block building has a single storefront with full-height plate glass display windows flanking a recessed entrance. Corrugated metal covers the entire wall above the storefront. A metal canopy that hangs from the building wall spans the width of the primary façade.

The metal siding compromises this building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

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91. 104 S. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1880
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. Stucco clads the north elevation. The first story of the main (east) façade has a series of plate glass display windows and a recessed entrance at the south end. The north wall is blank at the first story. On the east façade, the second story has three bays of two windows. The wood double-hung sashes have a one-over-one light configuration and brick rowlock sills. The four second-story windows in the north elevation are smaller than those in the east elevation. Ornament is limited to a brick panel between the first and second stories on the east elevation.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and continues to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

92. 106-108 N. Main Street
Date of Construction: 1923
Style: One-Part Commercial Block
Historic Name: Mitchell Building

Contributing Status: C

This brick one-part commercial block building contains two storefronts. The south storefront retains wood-framed plate glass display windows with aluminum mullions and a wood entrance door near the center of the façade. Although it retains a matching entrance door, alterations to the north storefront include the use of smaller fixed windows and an overhead garage door. A course of bricks frames a panel at the center of the upper wall, which reads "Mitchell 1923."

Although one storefront has been altered, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

93. 110 N. Main Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. The first story has one storefront with wood-framed plate-glass display windows resting on low brick bulkhead walls flanking a pair of non-historic paneled entrance doors. Plywood covers the transom area. The upper story has four bays defined by single window openings. Plywood now covers these window openings. Each opening has a brick rowlock sill. The stepped parapet wall features a brick panel that spans the width above the window openings.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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94. 112 N. Main Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This is a stone one-part commercial block building. Plywood siding and a tall corrugated metal awning designed to resemble ceramic barrel tiles cover the primary façade. The storefront has two plate-glass display windows and a single entrance door. The visible north wall shows the building's stone construction.

The accumulation of alterations compromises this building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

95. 126 S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This one-part commercial block building has concrete block walls and tile coping. A large, paneled overhead garage door fills the vehicular bay that dominates the main (east) elevation. Regular bays filled with large multi-light industrial style steel windows punctuate the side elevations and allow light to enter the interior of the building. The front elevation has two smaller windows to the north of the garage door. All of the windows have cast stone sills.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

96. 130 S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. Each of the two storefronts has a wood-framed plate glass display window with a stone sill. The south entrance has a single narrow door, while the north entrance door has sidelights. A tall wood-shingled awning covers the parapet wall above the storefronts.

The large wood-shingled awning dominates the façade of this small building. It compromises the building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

97. 125 E. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1895

Style: Late Victorian

This is a two-story brick Late Victorian commercial block building. The first story contains a single storefront. Wood-framed plate glass display windows rest on low brick walls and are separated by cast

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iron columns. The recessed entrance is at the west end of the façade. Plywood covers the display window in the east elevation and the transom area. The second story and cornice convey the building's architectural style. There are three window openings in the east and south elevations. Each arched opening contains a double-hung wood sash window with a one-over-one light configuration and has a projecting arched brick lintel and a stone sill. Wood panels incised with a floral design fill the arched openings above the windows. The brick piers at the front corners of the building are slightly flared, mimicking the shape of the cast iron storefront columns. The stepped brick cornice is corbelled on the south elevation.

Although non-historic materials have partially altered the storefront, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

98. 123 E. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1895

Style: Late Victorian

This is a one-story brick Late Victorian commercial block building. The single storefront features wood-framed plate glass display windows resting on brick bulkhead walls that flank a recessed entrance. Cast iron columns divide the storefront roughly into thirds. Plywood covers the transom area. The brickwork in the upper wall area is similar to that of the adjacent building at 125 East 2nd Street and features flared brick piers, a stepped cornice, and brick corbels. A non-historic wrought iron railing encloses a porch on the roof of the building.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

99. 119-121 E. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1900

Style: Late Victorian

This is a one-story brick Late Victorian commercial block building. The two storefronts feature aluminum-framed plate glass windows framed in a wall of narrow diagonal wood siding. Each end of the façade features single recessed entrance doors. Above the storefronts, wood shingles and vertical wood siding cover the transom area. Above this, a steel beam with decorative roundels, brick corbels, and small areas of egg-and-dart molding reference the building's Late Victorian design influences.

The accumulation of alterations compromises the architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

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100. 117 E. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1920; c. 1950 (renovation)

Style: Moderne

This is a one-story concrete block Moderne commercial building. The angled limestone façade and the flat canopy above the entrance and aluminum-framed plate glass window convey its architectural style.

This building first appears on the 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map. However, the appearance of the façade suggests a renovation date of circa 1950. Although this renovation changed the appearance of the building, the alterations, which occurred more than fifty years ago, reflect the evolution of commercial architecture in downtown Ottawa. The building retains a high degree of integrity from the period of renovation and conveys its historical associations from this period. As such, it contributes to the significance of the historic district.

101. 109 E. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building with elements of Late Victorian styling. Cast iron columns divide the first story into four bays. Substantial alterations to the storefront include the use of brick infill behind the columns. A single large display aluminum-framed window and recessed entrance door remain extant in the west end of the façade. At the east end of the façade, a second recessed entrance provides access to the second story. A large sign panel covers the transom area. The second story has six narrow double-hung wood windows with a one-over-one light configuration. While the stone belt courses above and below the windows remain intact, stucco now clads the wall surface between the openings. The parapet wall retains a recessed panel and stone finials that cap the east and west ends of the parapet. Stucco covers the east wall.

While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

102. ~~114 E. 2nd Street~~ — demolished 7-24-09

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1895; c. 1950 (renovation)

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story brick two-part commercial block building. Enameled metal panels cover the primary façade. The single storefront features aluminum-framed plate glass display windows and a single entrance door. The three second-story windows have metal-framed awning sashes. The visible side wall is brick and features a series of similar awning windows at the second story. The character of the alterations to this building suggests that they were made in the mid-twentieth century, because the siding, windows, and storefront convey a cohesive Modern aesthetic.

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This building first appears on the 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map. However, the appearance of the façade and windows suggest an alteration date of circa 1950. Although the renovation significantly changed the appearance of building, the alterations, which occurred fifty years ago, reflect the evolution of commercial architecture in downtown Ottawa. The building retains a high degree of integrity from the period of renovation and conveys its historical associations from this period. As such, it contributes to the significance of the historic district.

103. 122 E. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1913

Style: Neo-Classical Revival

Historic Name: Ottawa Post Office

Architect: Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury

This post office is an excellent example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture. The main (north) façade of the dressed stone building features a dramatic colonnade of Ionic columns framed by square pilasters and single bays with blank walls decorated with bas-relief panels. The wall recessed behind the columns features a central entrance with a decorative surround flanked by six large metal-framed double-hung sash windows with a three-over-three light configuration. The columns support a dentiled entablature. The main cornice features a series of recessed panels above a projecting molding and a course of dentils. Pilasters divide the side elevations into bays. Each bay has a tall first-story window and a shorter second-story window.

This building retains a very high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

104. 214 S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: 1955

Style: Modern Movement

This is a one-story brick office building. An aluminum-framed storefront system at the center of the main façade contains the building entrance. The wall to the south of the entrance contains several single and paired aluminum double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. The wall to the north of the entrance is blank. The cornice has been removed.

Alterations to this building compromise its architectural integrity and inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

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105. 119 E. 3rd Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1974-1975

Style: Contemporary

Historic Name: First National Bank of Ottawa

This is a one-story brick bank building with Contemporary styling. It has an exaggerated saltbox roofline, aluminum storefront windows and entrance, and an asymmetrical canopy that extends past the building to shelter the drive-through lanes.

This building is less than fifty years of age and is not eligible for National Register listing at this time. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

106. 235 S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1928; 1965, 1990 (alterations)

Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Historic Name: McVey Mortuary

This two-story funeral home has two-tone buff brick walls and a flat roof. The building includes two primary blocks: a two-story block set back from the corner and a one-story block that wraps around the taller block on both street-facing elevations. The one-story block also extends north of the two-story block to form a porte-cochere. An aluminum storefront system fills the openings of the south porch at the corner of Hickory and 3rd Streets. The one-story block has wood double-hung sash windows with a six-over-six light configuration. The second-story openings have wood multi-light French doors. Each of the double-hung sash windows features arched cast stone plaques and cast stone sills. The French doors have header courses of soldier brick topped by a band of cast stone molding. Each of the openings has a striped canvas awning supported on ornate wrought iron brackets. The cornices of the two-story block, the one-story porch, and the porte-cochere have paired brackets and pent roofs clad with green barrel tile. There are two types of decorative panels in the brick walls: cast stone panels with fleur-des-lis patterns and polychrome terracotta panels with geometric Art Deco designs. A ramp and stairs have been added to the front of the building.

Significant alterations compromise this building's architectural integrity and inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. Notably additions to the massing obscure the historic primary elevation. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

107. 301 S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1919

Style: Classical Revival

Historic Name: Ottawa Memorial Auditorium

Architect: George P. Washburn

The brick Ottawa Memorial Hall has stone trim that illustrates elements of Classical Revival design. Distinctive features include the symmetrical arrangement of the façade, stone belt courses at the water-

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table and cornice, arched window surrounds with articulated voussoirs, articulate corner blocks on the rectangular window surrounds, and stone swags and shields. The rear of the building is significantly taller than the front of the building to accommodate the fly loft for the auditorium. Fenestration includes double-hung vinyl sash windows with a one-over-one configuration.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

311
108. ~~309~~ S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1871

Style: Victorian Gothic

Historic Name: First Congregational Church

Architect: John G. Haskell

This is a Victorian Gothic church. Distinctive features include the steep gable roof and the pointed arch openings. The building has a stone foundation and asbestos shingle siding. In the west and north walls, tall windows with diamond-shaped panes of leaded stained glass allow light to enter the sanctuary. A bell tower rises on the north side of the building, just east of the recessed entrance porch.

The First Congregational Church is the oldest building in the Historic Ottawa Central Business District and reflects the work of John G. Haskell, one of the first professional architects to practice in the state of Kansas. While the asbestos siding compromises the architectural integrity of this building, it retains numerous architectural features that convey its architectural style and historic associations. Among these are its floor plan and massing; lancet windows with leaded stained glass; beadboard ceilings on the front porch; and Victorian door hardware. Additionally, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps reveal that the church originally occupied the lot at the southeast corner of Hickory and 3rd Streets. It was moved two lots to the south to its present location when the Memorial Hall was built. While moved buildings are generally not eligible for listing in the National Register, the relocation of this building reflects a planned effort by the community to erect a civic building while not disenfranchising an established religious community. Therefore, in reflection of its age, its associations with architect John G. Haskell, and its significant surviving architectural details, and its associations with the historic contexts presented in this nomination, the First Congregational Church contributes to the significance of the historic district.

109. 313 S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1886; c. 1915 (renovation)

Style: Craftsman

This two-story frame building has clapboard siding and a cross-gabled roof with composition shingles. A brick chimney rises at the intersection for the building wings. A one-story porch with brick piers surrounding the chimney is now enclosed. Fenestration includes single and banded wood double-hung sash windows with a six-over-one light configuration. The flared fascia boards on the gable eaves, the knee braces at the roofline and porch, and the banded windows convey elements of Craftsman styling.

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Historic maps suggest that this building was originally constructed in the late nineteenth century. Renovations in the early twentieth century resulted in its Craftsman features. It continues to convey its historic associations and contributes to the significance of the historic district.

110. 325 S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1905; c. 1920 (remodeling); 1958 (renovation)

Style: Neo-Classical Revival

Historic Name: Lamb-Roberts Funeral Home

This two-story frame building houses a funeral home. It has a concrete foundation and clapboard and stucco siding. Single gable-on-hip and hipped roof dormers emerge from each slope of the hipped roof. The first-story porch is now enclosed with stucco walls. A pair of staircases curves up from the sidewalk to the portico at the front of the porch. The second-story porch is not enclosed and retains its wrought iron railings and full-height square posts supporting a flat roof with a dentiled cornice. Fenestration includes double-hung vinyl sash windows with a six-over-one light configuration. A porte-cochere on the south side of the building has thin classical columns resting on brick piers. The enclosed second story of the porte-cochere has clapboard siding and a band of multi-light wood casement windows. The building's massing, its full-height porch columns, and its bracketed and dentiled eaves line express elements of Neo-Classical architecture.

This house was originally constructed for Mrs. E. P. Hubbard, sister-in-law to Colonel Samuel Rohrbach, shortly before the Colonel's death in 1907. The accumulation of alterations compromises the architectural integrity of this building and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district. Many of these alterations occurred in 1958. In 2008, when these changes pass the fifty-year threshold for National Register eligibility and if the vinyl siding is removed and the building's original materials restored, the National Register eligibility of the building should be re-evaluated to determine if it is a contributing resource to the historic district.

111. 203 E. 4th Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1903; 1926 (addition)

Style: Victorian Gothic

Historic Name: United Methodist Church

Architect: George P. Washburn

This is a Victorian Gothic style church. Distinctive features include the brick construction ornamented with stone banding, the irregular massing and roof shape, the pointed arch window and door openings, and the tracery in the stained-glass windows.

This building retains a very high degree of architectural integrity and it clearly continues to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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112. 410 S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1886; 1895 (addition)

Style: Romanesque Revival

Historic Name: First Baptist Church

Architect: George P. Washburn

This is a Romanesque Revival style church. Distinctive features include the stone construction fortified with buttresses, Palladian style arched windows with articulated arched stone surrounds that allow light to enter the sanctuary, the arched treatment of the main entrance at the base of the campanile at the northeast corner of the building, the paired and tripled arched openings in the campanile tower and in the gable peaks of the main wings, and the polychrome pattern in the composition shingle roof. A large non-historic addition is attached to the south side of the church by a small hyphen. Fenestration includes double-hung wood sash windows, many of which retain their historic art glass.

This building retains a very high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

113. 418 S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: Craftsman/Bungalow

This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling has a stone foundation, clapboard siding on the first story, and wood shingles in the gable peaks. A shed-roofed dormer emerges from the front (east) roof slope. Square porch posts with classical capitals support the front edge of the roof, which projects forward from the front wall. Fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows in a variety of configurations, including one-over-one light, fifteen-over-one light, and six-over-six light. The massing of the dwelling, the shed-roofed dormer, and the exposed rafter tails at the roofline express its Bungalow property type.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

114. 422 S. Hickory Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1890

Style: Queen Anne

This two-story frame dwelling has a stone foundation and clapboard siding with wood shingle accents. Composition shingles cover the roof. The massing includes gabled wings that project from the main hipped roof, a two-story bay on the north elevation, and a conical bay at the second story. The porch has a polygonal form and features spindle posts, railings, and brackets. The wood double-hung sash windows with one-over-one lights have pedimented hoods and leaded glass transoms on the front (east) elevation. The building's irregular massing and roofline, varied wall textures, art glass windows, and turned spindle porch details express its Queen Anne style. A two-story wood frame addition with clapboard siding is at the rear of the building.

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This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

115. 426 S. Hickory Street
Date of Construction: c. 1910
Style: Queen Anne Free Classic

Contributing Status: C

This two-story frame dwelling has a stone foundation and clapboard siding. A gable dormer clad with wood shingles emerges from the front (east) slope of the truncated hipped roof. A porch spans the width of the first story. On top of the porch is an enclosed sleeping porch that appears to be a historic modification to the building. Fenestration includes one-over-one light double-hung wood sash windows. The shingled dormer and classical porch columns express elements of Queen Anne Free Classic styling.

This building retains a high degree of integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

116. 115 E. 5th Street
Date of Construction: c. 1920
Style: Shingle Style

Contributing Status: NC

This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling has a stone foundation, brick first-story walls, and wood-shingled gables and dormers. Two gabled dormers emerge from the north and south slopes of the cross-gabled roof. Wrought iron posts support the porch's flat roof. Fenestration includes double-hung wood sash windows with five-over-one light and three-over-one light configurations. The building's massing, multi-light wood windows with vertical muntins, and wide porch spanning the front elevation express elements of the bungalow property type, while the arched recesses within the gables and the multiple types of patterned shingles are characteristic of Shingle Style architecture. Concrete block wing additions to the rear of the house are found on the west side (along the alley) and on the east side. The west addition includes an entrance door in the south elevation. Behind the house, a one-and-a-half-story wood frame garage also faces the alley.

While this property retains many of the features that convey its historic associations, the porch alterations and the high visibility of the concrete block addition compromise its architectural integrity. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

117. 109 E. 5th Street
Date of Construction: c. 1950
Style: Moderne

Contributing Status: C

This is a one-story concrete block office building with Moderne styling. The horizontal window openings filled with plate glass and hopper windows, the notched recessed entrance, and the wide overhanging flat roof convey the building's architectural style.

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This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

118. 105 E. 5th Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1950

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This concrete block one-part commercial block building may have originally housed an automobile service station. Openings include a single entrance door at the west end of the façade and two vehicular bays at the east end of the façade. One of the vehicular bays retains a paneled overhead door. The other vehicular bay now contains glazing. The building has no additional architectural ornament.

While alterations partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

119. 107 W. 1st Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: No Style

This two-story industrial building has loosely coursed limestone walls. The first-story openings include single windows with multi-light steel sashes, wood and glass entrance doors, paired solid wood doors, and a large non-historic overhead garage door. The second story has four pairs of sixteen-light industrial steel windows with central pivot sashes. Each window opening has a brick soldier course lintel and a rowlock sill. The east end wall has a stepped parapet.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

120. 109 W. 1st Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: No Style

This one-story brick industrial building has a triangular footprint. Portions of the exterior are now clad with stucco. Fenestration includes small openings containing horizontal single-light wood sashes and large vehicular bays containing siding.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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121. 203 W. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1900

Style: Late Victorian

This two-story brick commercial block building has Late Victorian styling. The main (south) façade has two storefronts. Both storefronts have metal-framed plate glass windows. Structural glass tiles cover the west storefront's bulkhead. The east storefront has a wood bulkhead. One storefront entrance door occupies the clipped southeast corner of the building. At the center of the south elevation and at the north end of the east elevation are entrance doors that provide access to the upper story. The east elevation has a series of wood double-hung sash windows that have a one-over-one light configuration and leaded glass transoms. Plywood panels cover the transom windows above the storefronts; the leaded glass transom above the entrance to the second story in the south elevation remains exposed. Two polygonal bay windows with pressed metal trim distinguish the second story. One of the bay windows projects above the corner entrance, supported by a metal pole. The second bay window is at the west end of the south elevation, centered above the entrance to the south storefront. The second-story windows each have a double-hung sash with a one-over-one light configuration. Other distinctive features include window lintels composed of courses of soldier brick and header bricks, stepped brick panels that divide the building walls, and a stepped brick cornice.

Although some changes have been made to the storefronts, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

122. 209 W. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Style: Tudor Revival

This is a one-story brick Tudor Revival style commercial building. The symmetrical façade features pairs of non-historic aluminum windows flanking a central entrance. Stone trim surrounds the windows and doors. Each of the openings has quoins and the pairs of windows share a rectangular header with a drip mold profile. Above the entrance is a blind arch filled with delicate wrought iron work. Slate shingles clad the side-gabled roof. The end walls are parapetted above the roof. The front wall also rises to a gable parapet above the entrance. The building retains its historic copper gutters and downspouts as well as the light fixtures flanking the entrance.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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123. 202 W. Walnut Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1920

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

Historic Name: Coca-Cola Bottling Plant

This two-story brick industrial building has one-story brick wings that extend to the east and west on the north elevation. Metal clad blocks cover the east elevation of the east wing and the north elevation of the west wing. The first story of the main building retains two openings with tripartite wood windows that contain a multi-light sash above a single-light sash. A single door occupies the center bay of the north elevation. The second-story openings contain non-historic aluminum storefront windows.

The accumulation of alterations compromises this building's architectural integrity and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

124. 124 W. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1880

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This is a brick one-part commercial block building. The single storefront features aluminum-framed plate glass display windows flanking a single recessed entrance. The west elevation also features a pair of display windows. Corrugated metal paneling surrounds the storefront and covers the transom area. Fenestration in the west side wall has arched window openings containing six-light wood pivot-sash windows. A number of the window openings are missing sashes and boards cover others. Each opening has a brick rowlock sill. A vehicular bay containing an overhead door occupies a bay near the south end of the building. The arched parapet above the storefront is ornamented with geometric brickwork that references Mission Revival architecture.

Although non-historic materials cover the transom area, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

125. 120-122 W. 2nd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story brick two-part commercial block building retains some elements of Late Victorian styling. The first-story storefronts are now partially filled with brick and metal hopper windows. The area near the west end of the primary façade contains a pair of aluminum-framed entrance doors and the east end of the façade contains a single entrance door. Although plywood covers the second-story windows, the stone sills remain visible. Surviving elements of the building's original appearance include the rusticated texture of the second-story brick wall, the stone belt course above the second-story windows, and the corbelled brick cornice.

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While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

126. 112-118 W. 2nd Street
Date of Construction: c. 1900
Style: Late Victorian
Historic Name: Shaner Building

Contributing Status: C

This two-story brick commercial building has Late Victorian styling. The three storefronts in the north elevation have plate glass windows framed by cast iron columns. Two storefronts have recessed entrances and wood panels cover all of the transom windows. The west storefront retains its wood-framed display windows. Stone clads the bulkhead wall of the corner storefront. The clipped corner of the building contains the entrance providing access to the second-story lodge hall. There is a multi-light casement window above the lodge hall entrance. Vinyl siding covers most of the second-story windows. The remaining openings contain wood double-hung sash windows with one-over-one light configurations. Character-defining features include the pressed metal window hoods and cornice with brackets and peaked parapets, the cast iron storefront columns, and the dentiled belt course between the first and second stories. The decorative cornice above the clipped corner reads "Shaner."

Although non-historic materials fill some of the second-story windows, this building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. Of particular note are the cast iron storefronts and cornice. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

127. 225 S. Walnut Street
Date of Construction c. 1965
Style: No Style

Contributing Status: NC

This one-story building has vertical wood siding on the lower walls and horizontal vinyl siding on the upper walls. Openings include single aluminum-framed plate glass windows and a pair of aluminum-framed entrance doors at the center of the façade. A flat metal canopy hangs above the storefronts.

This building is less than fifty years of age and is not eligible for National Register listing at this time. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

128. 207 W. 3rd Street
Date of Construction: 1947
Style: Modern Movement
Historic Name: Lofgreen Building

Contributing Status: C

This one-story buff colored brick office building was originally an apartment building. It contains three entrances, two facing 3rd Street and one facing Walnut Street. Each entrance has a shallow porch with a flat roof, perforated brick walls, and glass block sidelights. The wood-framed windows flanking the

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porches each have a large plate glass picture window with multi-light transoms flanked by multi-light casement windows. The cornerstone reads, "Lofgreen Building / 1947."

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

129. 302 S. Walnut Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1886

Style: Victorian Gothic

Historic Name: United Presbyterian Church

Architect: George P. Washburn

This is a Victorian Gothic style church. Distinctive features include the wood frame construction, cross-gable form with steep gable peaks, conical entrance tower at the junction of the two blocks, banded lancet windows with art glass, bargeboard in the gable peaks, and gable door hood with curved brackets at the main entrance.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

130. 121 W. 3rd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1910

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This two-story two-part commercial block building is constructed of molded concrete blocks that resemble stone. The single storefront features two fixed single-light wood windows and an entrance door. Each of these openings has a transom window. The windows also have decorative bands of small square lights at the top and bottom of each sash, as well as smooth cast stone lintels and sills. Fenestration in the second story and in the side elevation includes single wood windows with double-hung sashes with a one-over-one light configuration and cast stone lintels and sills. The first-story windows in the west elevation appear to be non-historic. A band of cast stone dentils and brackets line the cornice.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

131. 117/119 W. 3rd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1930

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This brick one-part commercial block building has the distinctive barrel-shaped parapet of an early twentieth century auto service station. The façade contains four openings — three vehicular bays with overhead garage doors and a small single entrance door. The building has no other ornament.

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This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

132. 115 W. 3rd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1915

Style: One-Part Commercial Block

This brick one-part commercial block building contains two symmetrical storefronts. Each features pairs of wood plate glass display windows flanking a central entrance. Metal awnings cover the wood transoms. The building does not have other ornament. Ghosts of the words "OTTAWA TIR[E] SUPPLY INC" are visible on the upper wall.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

133. 114 W. 3rd Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: 1887

Style: Late Victorian

Historic Name: Haley-Skoog Building

Architect: George P. Washburn

This is a two-story brick Late Victorian commercial block building. The single storefront features plate glass display windows in the north wall, with the entrance occupying the clipped corner at the northeast corner of the building. A cast iron post separates the display windows. Wood shingles cover the bulkhead and an awning above the transom. The arched entrance has a cast iron surround designed to resemble stone blocks. The second-story fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration on the south elevation. The west elevation windows have fixed vinyl sashes that simulate a one-over-one light design. The windows facing the alley have arched brick headers and stone sills. Cast iron posts also separate the second-story windows on the north elevation. The building has an elaborate cast iron cornice that features a pedimented gable above the clipped corner, dentils, finials, and single and paired brackets.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

134. 116-118 W. 3rd Street

Contributing Status: NC

Date of Construction: c. 1915

Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

This is a two-story two-part commercial block building. Stucco covers the building's brick walls. The first story has three storefronts with aluminum-framed plate glass display windows and an entrance that provides access to the second story. The center bay retains its wood bulkhead and door. Wood-shingled awnings cover the transom area. Second-story fenestration features arched window openings containing

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double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration and carved wood headers. The appearance of the parapet wall suggests that the building had stepped brickwork below the cornice.

Alterations to this building, most notably the application of stucco over the brick, have compromised its architectural integrity and inhibit its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

135. 120 W. 3rd Street
Date of Construction: c. 1915
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This brick one-part commercial block building has a single storefront with aluminum-framed plate glass display windows flanking a recessed central entrance with a mosaic tile floor. Plywood covers the transom windows. The building lacks ornament with the exception of brick soldier courses above the transom windows and at the eaves line.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and continues to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

136. 112 W. 3rd Street
Date of Construction: c. 1886
Style: Gable Front

Contributing Status: NC

This two-story gable front dwelling has aluminum siding. At the south side of the house, a large two-story addition with a flat roof projects forward above the entrance to the original building. Fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration arranged singly in the original block and in pairs in the addition.

The accumulation of alterations compromises the architectural integrity of this building and inhibits its ability to convey its historic associations. It does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

137. 309 S. Walnut Street
Date of Construction: c. 1935
Style: One-Part Commercial Block

Contributing Status: C

This is a concrete block one-part commercial block building. Fenestration on the main elevation includes an aluminum-framed plate glass display window, a single entrance door with transom, and a vehicular entrance containing an overhead garage door. A plywood panel fills the area above the display window, suggesting that the original window was larger than the current window. A window opening in the side elevation has a similar treatment.

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While alterations to the storefront partially compromise the building's architectural integrity, it retains enough original fabric to communicate its architectural style and its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

138. 317 S. Walnut Street
Date of Construction: c. 1915
Style: Neo-Classical Revival

Contributing Status: C

This is a two-story brick apartment building with Neo-Classical Revival styling. Distinctive features include the symmetrical façade; groupings of full-height square columns supporting the roof of the front porch and the porte-cochere; sidelights flanking the main entrance door; paired double-hung wood sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration; the corbelled brick cornice; and the balconette below the second-story windows in the central bay of the front elevation.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to clearly convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

139. 323 S. Walnut Street
Date of Construction: c. 1950
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Contributing Status: C

This two-story frame dwelling has a molded concrete foundation, stucco walls, and a pyramidal hipped roof. Fenestration includes single and paired wood double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. The entrance is recessed within the porch, which has arched openings with stucco-clad posts and balustrade walls.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

140. 123 W. 4th Street
Date of Construction: 1911
Style: Late Victorian
Historic Name: Old Ottawa City Hall
Architect: George P. Washburn

Contributing Status: C

This three-story brick building has a stone foundation and a hipped roof clad with clay tiles. At the south elevation, a centrally located peaked parapet breaks up the building's rectangular massing. A porch with a pressed metal ceiling and square brick posts supporting its hipped roof projects from the front of the center bay. A similar porch projects from the center of the west elevation. Fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. The upper-story windows have stone jack arch lintels. Elaborate brackets are below the eaves. Other architectural ornament includes stone belt courses above the first-story windows and below the second-story windows.

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This building retains a high degree of integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

141. 113 W. 4th Street

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1930; moved c. 1946

Style: Classical Revival

Historic Name: Ottawa Teen Center

This one-story stone clubhouse has an L-shaped footprint and a cross-gabled form. The two entrances have cross-gabled roofs with cornice returns and arched stone surrounds with articulated voussoirs and quoins. Fenestration includes paired wood casement windows. A shouldered exterior chimney rises on the ridge of the south elevation. A stone plaque in the chimney wall reads "A.M.D.G."

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. City directories and Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps indicate that in circa 1946 this building was moved to its present location from another location in the county. While moved buildings are generally not eligible for listing in the National Register, this building was relocated to its present location within the period of significance. It has been a part of the physical and social fabric of Downtown Ottawa for nearly sixty years and clearly contributes to the sense of place in the District. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

142. Garage 1, 300 Block West Alley

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1905

Style: No Style

This one-and-a-half-story brick carriage house faces the alley in the 300 block between Main and Walnut Streets. A pair of sliding wood plank doors fills the main vehicular entrance in the east elevation. Masonite boards cover the windows openings in the doors. Fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows with a two-over-two light configuration set in arched surrounds with brick lintels. A paneled wood entrance door is in the north elevation.

This building retains a high degree of integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

143. Garage 2, 300 Block West Alley

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1905

Style: No Style

This brick garage has three bays that contain folding wood plank doors. Stucco covers some of the brick walls.

Although stucco partially covers some of the brick walls, this building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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144. Garage 3, 300 Block West Alley

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1915

Style: No Style

This frame garage has vertical composite wood siding and a corrugated metal roof. The garage's four vehicular bays contain overhead garage doors.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

145. Garage 4, 300 Block West Alley

Contributing Status: C

Date of Construction: c. 1930

Style: No Style

Historic Name: City Garage

This concrete block garage has a hipped roof. The main elevation has two vehicular bays that contain overhead garage doors. A third vehicular bay is at the rear of the side elevation. Fenestration in the side wall features multi-light steel industrial windows with pivot sashes. An entrance door is also in this façade.

This building retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic associations. It contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Historic Ottawa Central Business District, in Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for the area of COMMERCE and under Criterion C for the area of ARCHITECTURE. It also meets the requirements of Criteria Considerations A and B for the inclusion of religious properties and moved properties. The District comprises a contiguous grouping of commercial, industrial, social, recreational, governmental, religious, and residential resources that retain architectural integrity and continue to reflect the forces that shaped nearly one hundred years of development in downtown Ottawa. This collection of buildings documents the evolution of functions and design in Ottawa's central business district from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The District is also notable for its associations with architect George P. Washburn, who established his practice in Ottawa in 1879 and designed a number of the most significant buildings in the District.

The District boundaries reflect the concentration of commercial, institutional, and industrial resources that define the heart of downtown Ottawa and sharp delineations between Ottawa's commercial center and the adjacent single-family residential neighborhoods. While a number of buildings on the periphery within the District are non-contributing either due to age or alterations, the function, massing, materials, and siting of these buildings reflect qualities of design that contribute to the sense of place that defines the District and that sets these buildings apart from adjacent residential properties.

A number of resources in the District are presently listed in the National Register. The Franklin County Courthouse (315 South Main Street) was listed in 1983, and eleven buildings on the east 200 block of Main Street were listed in 1972 as part of the original Downtown Ottawa Historic District. Ten of those buildings retain their historic integrity and contribute to the significance of the new Historic Ottawa Central Business District. The eleventh building no longer retains its historic integrity and is not contributing to the new District. Five additional resources that contributed to the original 1972 historic district have been demolished.

The 109 contributing buildings in the new Historic Ottawa Central Business District represent 75 percent of the District's 145 resources. The District's period of significance is 1871 to 1956. The start of this range reflects the construction of the oldest extant building. The end of this range reflects the fifty-year threshold for National Register eligibility. The period of significance acknowledges historic alterations made to buildings as specific functional needs and commercial styles evolved and accepts the buildings that experienced such alterations within the period of significance as being contributing elements to the District.

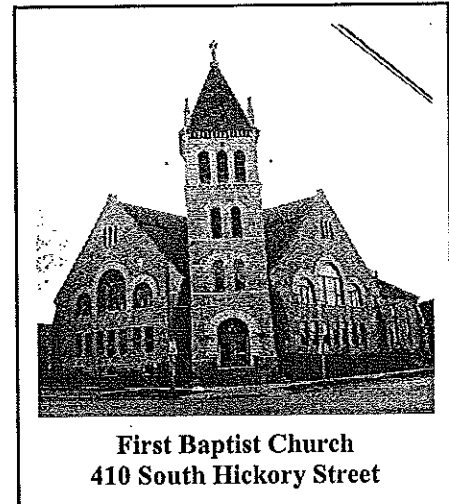
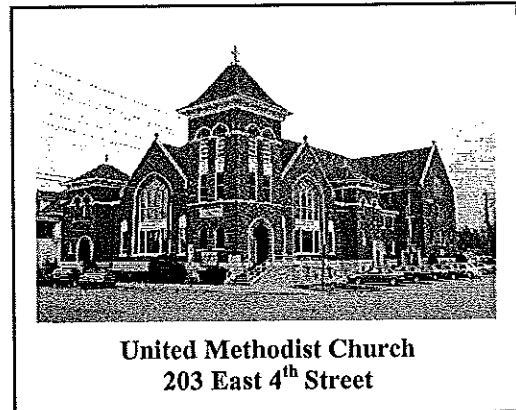
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The inclusion of religious properties and moved resources necessitates that the District be nominated under Criteria Considerations A and B. Criteria Consideration A stipulates that eligible religious buildings must derive their "primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance."² The four churches in the District are significant for their architecture, which expresses a variety of designs popular during the Victorian period. The First Congregational Church (309 South Hickory Street); the United Methodist Church (203 East 4th Street, *top right*); and the United Presbyterian Church (302 South Walnut Street) feature the steeply pitched gable roofs, conjoined bell towers, textured wall surfaces, and large stained-glass windows typical of religious buildings constructed during this period. Additionally, the First Baptist Church (410 South Hickory Street, *bottom right*) has the distinctive stone construction and arched openings that reflect the Romanesque Revival architectural variant of the same period. Together, the substantial size and high style design of the church buildings evidence the general prosperity of Ottawa and the specific success of the congregations served by the buildings at the time of their construction.



Two buildings in the District were moved from their original locations. Criteria Consideration B allows a moved property to be considered a contributing resource "if it is significant primarily for architectural value or [if] it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event."³ The first moved property in the District is the First Congregational Church at 309 South Hickory Street. In 1871, the congregation commissioned noted Kansas architect John G. Haskell to design a church on three lots at the southeast corner of 3rd and Hickory Streets. In 1896, Colonel Samuel Rohrbaugh, a leading Ottawa citizen, erected the Rohrbaugh Theater at roughly the middle of this block. After the theater burned in 1915, civic leaders began

² U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: National Register Publications, 1998), 26.

³ U.S. Department of the Interior, 29.

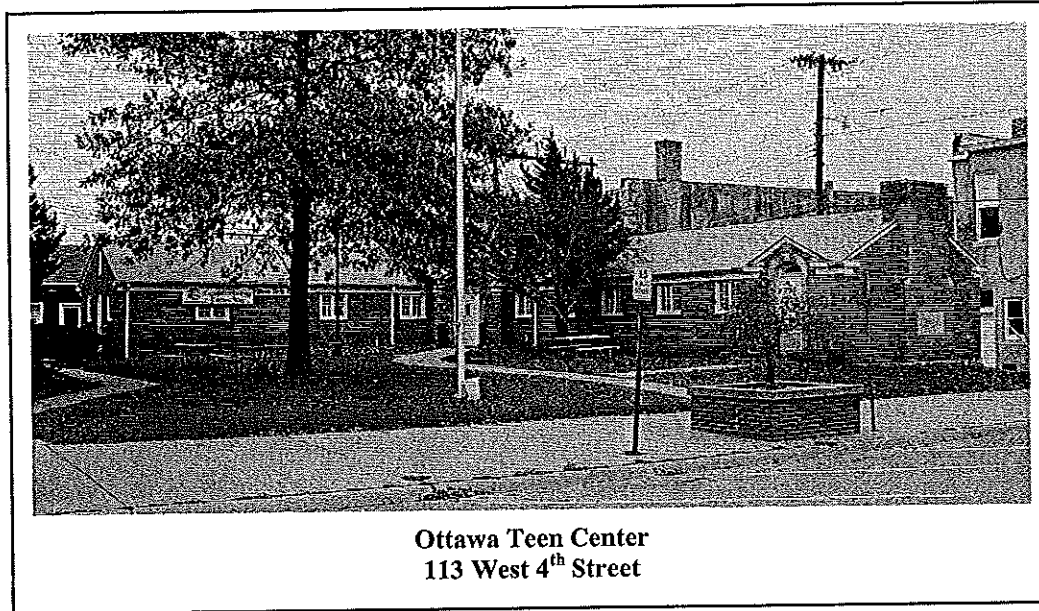
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planning for a new public hall. They selected the corner occupied by the church for the construction of a Memorial Auditorium in 1919 and relocated the church two lots to the south. Although now at mid-block



instead of a more prominent corner lot, the relocation substantially preserved the church's physical setting and its relationship to the surrounding residential neighborhood and commercial district and enabled it to continue serving its original function through to the present day. Its massing, form, and lancet windows clearly illustrate a variety of Late Victorian religious design.

The second moved building in the District is the Ottawa Teen Center (presently the Ottawa Girl's Club, 113 West 4th Street, *above*). Built in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps in north central Franklin County, it was moved to downtown Ottawa around 1945 to serve as a youth center/clubhouse. Shortly afterwards, the present masonry veneer was added to the exterior of the building.⁴ It has served the Ottawa community in its present function and at its present location for over fifty years and is an integral element of the downtown built environment. Architecturally, it retains integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations as a clubhouse. Its significance reflects its place within the downtown landscape rather than its function prior to 1945 or its associations with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

⁴ Deborah Baker, Personal Communication, 17 January 2006.

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ELABORATION

THE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF OTTAWA: 1864-1956⁵

The town of Ottawa was platted in 1864 on two half sections of land on the Marais des Cygnes River. This land was part of the reservation given to the Ottawa Indians by the United States government in 1832 in exchange for their removal from Ohio. By 1840, the reservation included a Baptist mission formed to serve the local Indian community. Local interest in establishing a university to educate the Ottawa developed around 1860.⁶ This vision became a reality soon thereafter when the Ottawa tribe contributed twenty thousand acres of land as a town site in exchange for the establishment of Ottawa University on the town site.

White settlers and investors, as well as several Indian leaders, soon acquired portions of the University lands. A group led by Reverend C. C. Hutchinson (the Indian agent) and Reverend I. S. Kalloch formed the Ottawa Town Company with the goal of securing Ottawa as the county seat for Franklin County. Other notable members included John T. "Tauy" Jones (a Baptist minister and Indian leader); Asa S. Lathrop (an attorney and surveyor for the town company); and James Wind (Chief of the Ottawas). By the end of March 1864, survey of the town site was complete and settlers pitched tents and began erecting frame buildings.

To support their efforts, the Town Company gave away lots to settlers supporting the drive to make Ottawa the seat of Franklin County. When the election was held on August 1, 1864, Ottawa received 261 votes, more than three times the combined tally of the other contenders (Peoria, Ohio City, and Centropolis). When the county records and offices moved to Ottawa two weeks later, the county clerk noted that Ottawa "consisted of fifteen or twenty dwellings, one store kept by an Ottawa Indian and a large barn used for a hotel."⁷ Through the end of the decade, Main Street began to take shape as settlers erected more frame commercial buildings.

⁵ Except where noted, the information regarding the commercial history of Ottawa is drawn from two sources: Charles Hall and Richard Pankratz, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form "Downtown Ottawa Historic District," 4 May 1972, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas; and Franklin County Historical Society, *Reflections of Franklin County and Chautauqua Days* (Ottawa, KS: Franklin County Historical Society, 1961), Franklin County Historical Society, Ottawa, Kansas. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps for the years 1884, 1893, 1899, 1905, 1912, 1924, and 1924 corrected to 1949 also provided information about the physical buildings and their functions; please see the bibliography for complete citations.

⁶ David H. Sachs and George Ehrlich, *Guide to Kansas Architecture* (Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 1996), 69

⁷ Franklin County Clerk Mr. Sheldon quoted in *Reflections of Franklin County*, 8.

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Like many nascent frontier towns, the arrival of the railroad galvanized Ottawa's prospects for industrial and commercial growth. Railroad service began when the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad arrived on January 1, 1868. A few years later, the Missouri Pacific Railroad constructed a line through Ottawa. The arrival of the railroad ushered in a boom period that lasted through the 1890s. The shape of the downtown business center expanded as more retail shops, banks, industrial supply companies, offices, and hotels began to appear.

Ottawa secured its industrial base in 1872 when the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad accepted the town's offer of several town lots and \$60,000 for the construction of a roundhouse, car shops, and machine shops in Ottawa. The railroad shops employed several hundred local men into the early twentieth century. The Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad later acquired this line, and the Santa Fe's passenger trains as well as freight trains stopped in Ottawa, offering service to San Francisco as well as Kansas City.⁸

With excellent railroad service established, Ottawa soon became the trading center for the surrounding agricultural region. Industrial development reflected Ottawa's access to raw materials. Flour mills, a creamery, and lumberyards were among the city's early industries. By the twentieth century, Ottawa businesses also included factories for farm machinery and electric refrigerators, mail order print shops, a stone crushing plant, a foundry, a woodwork factory, and several hatcheries.

The development of local utility services bolstered Ottawa's growth. By 1887, the city boasted publicly owned gas, electric, and water plants. A contemporary newspaper article described ten miles of water mains and 75 fire hydrants in the city; five miles of gas mains servicing 225 customers; 40 arc lights, 175 incandescent lights, and a street railway run on electricity. A city sewer system was also under construction.⁹ Several city streets, including the portion of Main Street that ran through the commercial district, were paved with macadam in 1887. Brick pavers replaced the macadam in 1904.¹⁰

The population of Ottawa grew rapidly, more than doubling in size in twenty years, from under 3,000 people in 1870 to 6,250 residents in 1890. Growth continued at a slower pace after the turn of the century, as the city population grew to 7,650 in 1910, and topped 9,000 in 1920. When Ottawa's population reached nearly 11,000 in 1959, it represented over half the citizenry in Franklin County.¹¹

⁸ "The Queen City," *Topeka Capital*, 11 September 1888, Vertical File, Franklin County Historical Society, Ottawa, Kansas.

⁹ "The Queen City."

¹⁰ "Paving in 1887," Vertical File, Franklin County Historical Society, Ottawa, Kansas.

¹¹ "Ottawa, Kansas for Five Star Opportunity," Vertical File, Franklin County Historical Society, Ottawa, Kansas.

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Following the advent of railroad service, leading Ottawa citizens began erecting substantial brick and stone commercial buildings to house their businesses and professional offices. The numerous banks, land companies, and investment firms located in downtown Ottawa helped finance the businesses that made possible the growth of the commercial center. Economic growth was steady, with only mild setbacks during the Panic of 1873 and following the 1874 grasshopper invasion, which devastated farm crops. The propensity of the Marais des Cygnes River to flood the downtown area also disrupted the growth of business at irregular intervals, and often led to industries relocating out of the floodplain or out of Ottawa all together.

First-floor businesses represented the broad spectrum of commercial ventures that were necessary for a frontier town to grow and for a growing city to thrive. These included all manner of dry goods stores and hardware stores; clothing, shoe, and jewelry shops; barbers and tailors; produce shops, meat markets, bakeries, and grocery stores; music stores and cigar shops; picture framers and undertakers; stores that sold harnesses, sporting goods, stoves, furniture and books; confectionaries, restaurants and hotels; and much more. Implement dealers, lumberyards, blacksmiths, and harness shops were generally on the periphery of downtown, although some ventures were within the heart of the commercial district.

The upper floors of the commercial buildings accommodated a variety of functions that served the growing community. Professionals such as doctors, dentists, lawyers, real estate agents, and insurance agents rented office space. Some upper stories housed light industrial businesses, including cigar manufacturers, milliners, and newspaper and print shops; while others had halls or rooms that provided space for social and recreational functions such as the Ottawa Opera House, various lodge groups and clubs, and organizations such as the Y.M.C.A. Prior to the erection of the courthouse in 1893, the Franklin County government maintained its offices in the upper floors of Main Street buildings.

The mix of uses remained relatively constant after 1900, although there were some changes that reflected both advances in technology and the corresponding rise in free time and disposable income of local residents. For instance, automobile related businesses — sales rooms, repair shops, and parts stores — replaced harness, livery, and blacksmith shops. Some of these businesses were housed in existing buildings and others occupied new buildings, especially toward the south end of Main Street and along Hickory Street just south of the river. Likewise, drugstores and clothing stores proliferated, while dry goods shops disappeared. Ottawa's first "skyscraper," the five-story North American Hotel, which featured Ottawa's first passenger elevator, was erected in 1914. By 1924, Downtown Ottawa was home to several movie theaters (including an open-air air dome), a bowling alley, a music conservatory, and the Ottawa University Business School.

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Through the mid-twentieth century, rail service as well as ready access to state and interstate highways helped Ottawa maintain its position as a commercial and industrial center in Eastern Kansas. Local businesses drew customers from within a forty-mile radius of Ottawa's downtown, and Ottawa was a hub of wholesale trade for an area that extended sixty miles from the city. Boosters noted that Ottawa held the notable distinction of never having a local financial institution fail.¹²

From the beginning, residential buildings abutted Ottawa's commercial district to the east and west. In addition to the residential buildings that shared an alley with the commercial buildings downtown, several large churches, funeral homes, and government buildings created a separation between the core of the commercial district and the heart of the residential neighborhoods. An article appearing in the *Kansas City Star* in 1910 remarked on the group of civic buildings found in the heart of Ottawa that included "its jail, courthouse, theater, churches and Carnegie library in close proximity."¹³ South of 5th Street, City Park (with the Carnegie Library) and the Ottawa High School each occupy double blocks on opposite sides of Main Street. Today, parking lots behind the Main Street buildings and late twentieth century governmental and commercial buildings form a distinct buffer between commercial and residential sectors of Ottawa.

A smattering of industrial buildings has also been historically located within the District, particularly north of First Street. The buildings at 107 East 1st Street were a warehouse for a tanning operation, while the adjacent building at 109 East 1st Street was part of the Ottawa Milling Companies operation at the corner of 1st and Main Streets. The third industrial building present in the District today is the former Coca-Cola bottling plant on Walnut Street.

ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN OTTAWA: 1865-1956

The evolution of Ottawa's commercial center mirrored that of other growing communities in the region. Most of the early commercial buildings were simple wood frame structures capable of housing various business functions. After 1870, owners replaced their first buildings with more permanent masonry structures that were less susceptible to damaging fires. Most were one, two, or three stories in height, with local merchants and businesses occupying the ground floor. Rooms on the upper floors served as professional offices, assembly rooms, or residential space for the merchants' families or tenants. By 1890, two- and three-story masonry buildings lined Main Street from the river south to 5th Street, although there were occasional opportunities for infill construction on vacant lots after 1900.

¹² "Ottawa, Kansas for Five Star Opportunity."

¹³ "City Cyclopedias: Ottawa, Kansas," *Kansas City (MO) Star*, 15 March 1914, Vertical File, Franklin County Historical Society, Ottawa, Kansas.

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The buildings in Ottawa's commercial district expressed a wide range of popular architectural styles that reflect a century of construction. The earliest buildings reflect Victorian design trends, as illustrated by elaborate pressed metal cornices and window surrounds, cast iron storefronts, cut stone trim, and patterned brickwork. At the turn of the century, fanciful Victorian designs gave way to classically inspired treatments at the cornice, windows, and entrances and flat symmetrical façades. Elements of American Movement design inspired by the Chicago School architects were also apparent in patterned tapestry brick façades, banded windows, and geometric cut stone trim. Finally, buildings expressed the Modern era through machine-age materials, pared down forms, and minimal ornament.

Many commercial, institutional, and residential buildings erected in Ottawa in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were the work of noted architect George P. Washburn, who lived and practiced in Ottawa. Washburn was among the first trained architects to establish a practice in Kansas, and his influence on the appearance of the District cannot be discounted.

Property Type and Materials

Most nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings were built to be seen from the front rather than as freestanding objects. As a result, the main façade provided commercial architecture with its distinctive qualities. Side walls were often party walls shared with or secured to those of the adjacent structure. Walls at the ends of blocks or facing onto alleys had simple, utilitarian design treatments. Lot dimensions determined form, and commercial buildings filled most if not all of their respective lots. Most lots shared standard dimensions, were rectangular, and were much deeper than they were wide.¹⁴

Whether executed with elements of a popular architectural style or in a simple generic design, the downtown retail commercial buildings found in communities like Ottawa most commonly took the form of one- or two-part commercial blocks.¹⁵ Typically of brick construction, these buildings are between one and four stories tall. They have a distinct hierarchy of architectural elements. All have a cornice at or above the roofline. A horizontal band or belt course separates the first story from the upper stories. This division reflects the different uses of the ground floor and the upper stories. Below the second-story

¹⁴ Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington DC: The Preservation Press, 1987), 17.

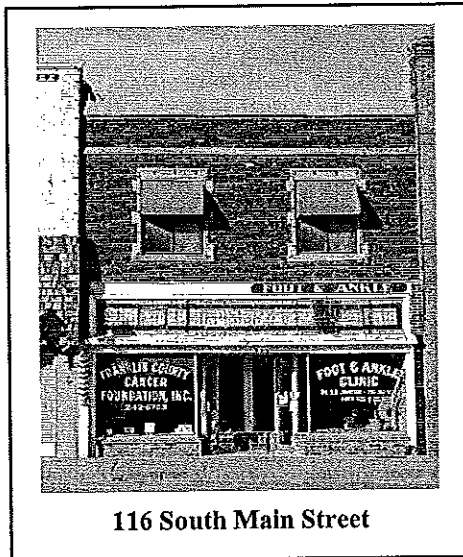
¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 24, 29, 31.

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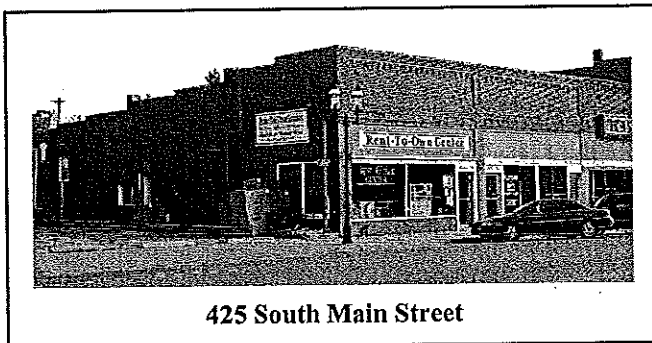
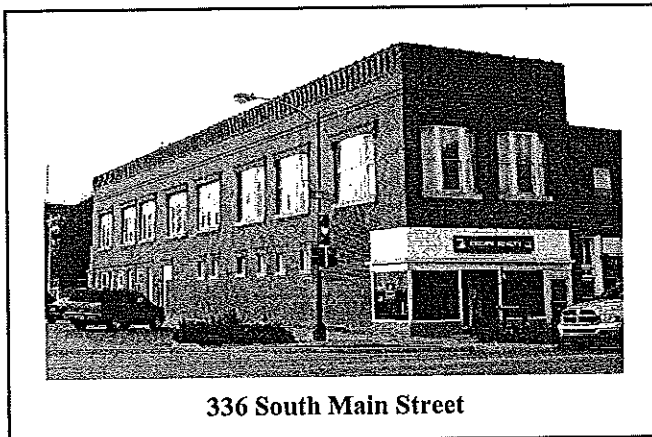
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windowsills (or below the cornice in the case of the one-part commercial block) is a space reserved for a sign. Located below the sign frieze are transom windows. Filling the storefront area below the transom windows are flat or recessed entrances that provide access to the first and upper floors and display windows. A solid bulkhead supports the display windows. In addition to the visually and/or physically supporting elements of the first-story storefront, pilasters and columns provide vertical definition, framing the ends of the display windows as well as the transition to the entrances. The buildings at 116, 336, and 425 South Main Street (*top, center, and bottom left, respectively*) are good examples of the one and two-part commercial block property types within the District.



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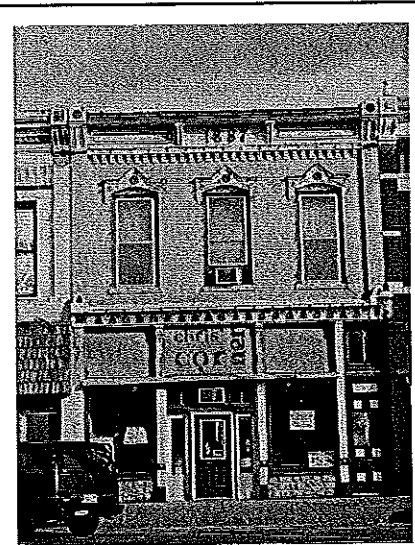
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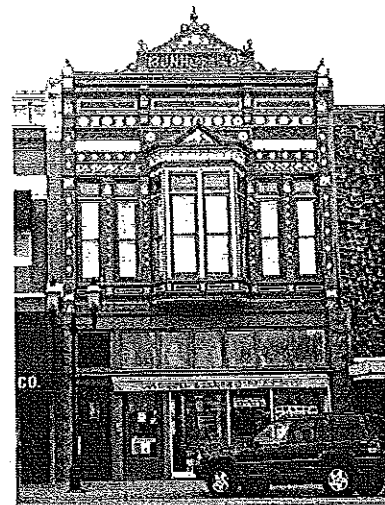
Late Victorian Era

Rapidly changing architectural styles accompanied the national prosperity that followed the Civil War. The builders of Ottawa's first masonry buildings adapted popular architectural styles according to the skills and materials available in the community. The majority of the buildings in the District that can be ascribed a "high style" design were constructed during this period and express a range of Late Victorian architectural idioms, including Italianate, Renaissance Revival, and Romanesque Revival.

Late Victorian design reflected a new taste for decoration and the increasing desire to have the buildings themselves perceived as ornaments to the community. Often, a significant portion of the wall surface is covered with decorative patterns in wood, stone, brick, and cast or pressed metal. Decorative surrounds or caps frequently embellish the windows. Ornamental framing may occur in the form of a stringcourse or cornice between each story of the upper zone, with differing vertical treatments on the sides.¹⁶ At the same time, many two-part commercial block buildings erected at this time are relatively simple, with only a few surface details or large ornamental elements to suggest their period of construction.¹⁷ Buildings in Downtown Ottawa, such as those at 229 and 332 South Main Street (*top right and bottom right, respectively*), typically featured applied cornices with patterned brickwork and corbels, elaborate brackets, dentils, and complex moldings carved from wood or made from pressed metal. Storefronts and window surrounds also featured cast iron, stone, or wood trim. Advances in technology allowed for the mass production of this type of architectural ornamentation. With access to rail lines, builders could easily order standard products from catalogs or purchase stock items at the local lumberyard or iron works, such as the Ottawa Foundry at the corner of 1st and Walnut Streets.



229 South Main Street



332 South Main Street

¹⁶ Ibid., 31.

¹⁷ Ibid., 35-36.

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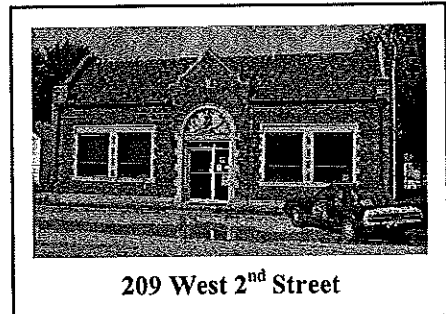
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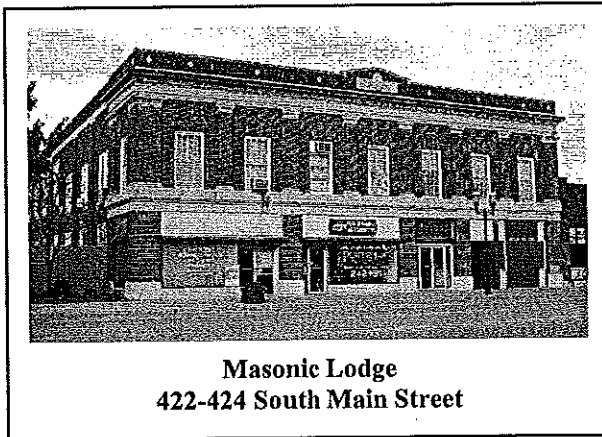
**Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Franklin County, Kansas**

Historic Eclecticism

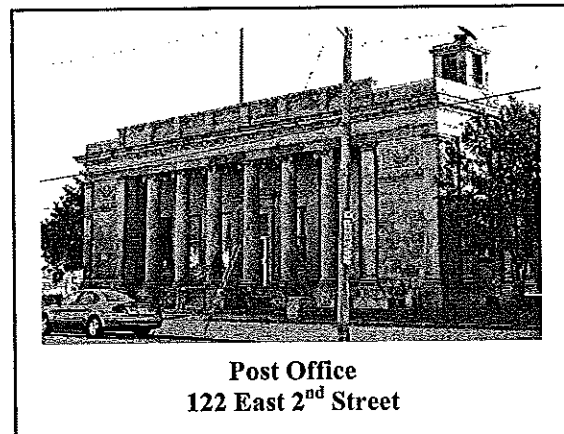
Beginning in the 1890s and continuing into the twentieth century, American architecture shifted toward historic eclecticism. The Eclectic Movement drew inspiration from American Colonial-era architecture as well as the architecture of Europe. Designs emphasized strict adherence to stylistic traditions and minimal variation and innovation. The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago played a major role in popularizing these changes and introduced classical architectural forms and mass-produced building materials and products to the owners of businesses in rural and urban commercial centers. A wide range of public buildings utilized the revival styles to project an air of confidence and stability. Among the revival styles represented in Downtown Ottawa are Classical Revival, Jacobethan Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival. Most of the District's revival style buildings are large civic structures, such as the Masonic Lodge, Post Office, and Memorial Auditorium (*below*). However, there are also smaller examples, such as the Spanish Revival McVey-Dengel Mortuary at 235 South Hickory Street and the small Jacobethan office building at 209 West 2nd Street (*above right*).



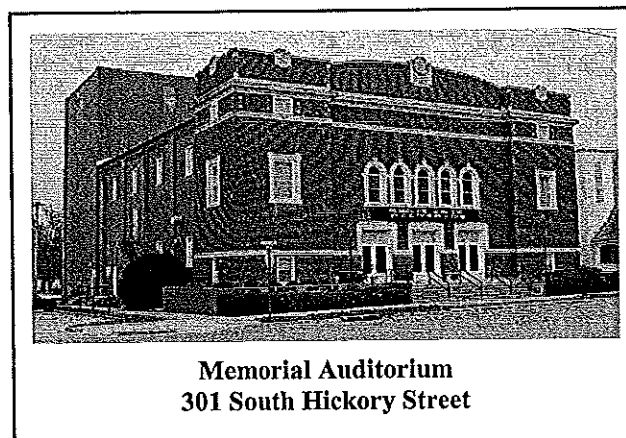
209 West 2nd Street



**Masonic Lodge
422-424 South Main Street**



**Post Office
122 East 2nd Street**



**Memorial Auditorium
301 South Hickory Street**

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American Movement

Concurrent with the increased popularity of Historic Eclecticism, a growing progressive movement occurred in architectural philosophy. The change rejected the sentimentality and ornamental excesses of the Victorian era as well as the precedents of historic eclecticism for more organic American forms and designs. Recent technological advances, including steel and reinforced concrete construction, allowed freedom from the design restrictions of load-bearing masonry or wood-framed structures. The American Movement designs evolved from these influences and embraced and expressed the machine age, often using broad bands of windows and brick and/or terracotta veneers to emphasize building structure.

Ornament de-emphasized historical precedents, becoming increasingly geometric and floral. The North American Hotel building (*above right*) brought the technological innovations and the new design motifs of the American Movement to Ottawa.



**North American Hotel
235 South Main Street**

In addition to larger office buildings, many one and two-part commercial block buildings erected in local commercial districts during the early twentieth century also reflect these trends. They are simple commercial buildings with flat roofs, symmetrical fenestration, and traditional storefronts. Most have brick veneer walls. Ornamentation is generally limited to the upper part of the façade and might include a restrained parapet treatment, such as that seen on 416-420 South Main Street (*left*), arched or rectangular windows, and a stringcourse of terracotta or brick separating the ground floor from the upper stories.



416-420 South Main Street

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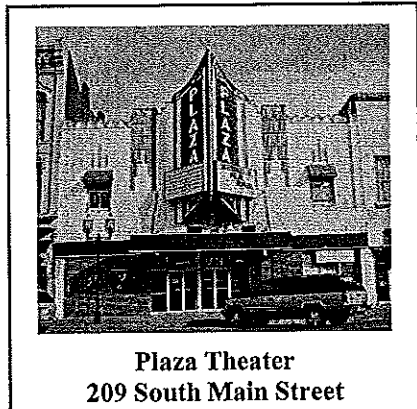
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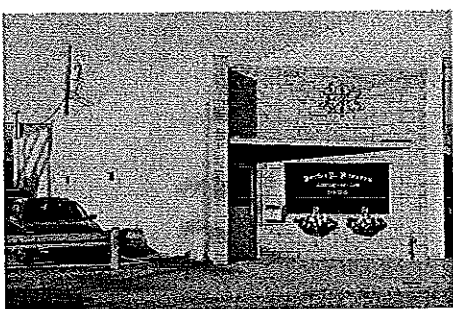
Modern Movement

The prosperity enjoyed by Kansans in the 1920s brought, by the end of the decade, a general acceptance of designs inspired by the Modern Movement's Art Deco style. The style originated in Europe and gained popularity in America in the late 1920s. The Modern Movement repudiated classical and revival styles and embraced artistic expression that complemented the nascent machine age. Designs emphasized verticality, and ornament was based on geometric and abstract forms. During the 1930s and 1940s, horizontality returned to design along with smooth wall surfaces, bright colors, and chrome trim inspired by the machine age. These defined a stripped down expression of the Art Deco style called Streamlined Moderne. By the end of the decade, both high style and restrained versions of Modern Movement architectural styles appeared in commercial buildings on the main streets of America's towns and cities, including those in Kansas. By the early 1930s, almost every main street in the country had at least one building that reflected these trends. Quite often, as was the case in Ottawa (*above right*), the façade of the local movie theater expressed the exuberance and hope of the era.



As the sobering realities of the Great Depression set in at the end of the decade, austere designs inspired by the Modern Movement began to appear in smaller communities nationwide. Through World War II, the demand for cheap materials and improved construction techniques led to numerous innovations. Materials such as aluminum and concrete gained increased use and widespread acceptance. The limited availability of money during the Depression and of building materials during World War II stifled both new construction and substantial building improvements until the late 1940s.

When construction resumed in the late 1940s, most commercial lots in communities like Ottawa were already filled. The few new buildings added to the streetscape were typically small one- or two-part commercial blocks distinguished by light colored brick or stone veneer. The simple façades emphasized the interior functions. While applied ornament was nearly non-existent, it was common for façades to have a distinctly asymmetrical arrangement that often included walls placed at skewed angles, recalling aspects of earlier streamlined designs. The small office building at 117 East 2nd Street (*left*) illustrates a typical post-World War II commercial building design.



117 East 2nd Street

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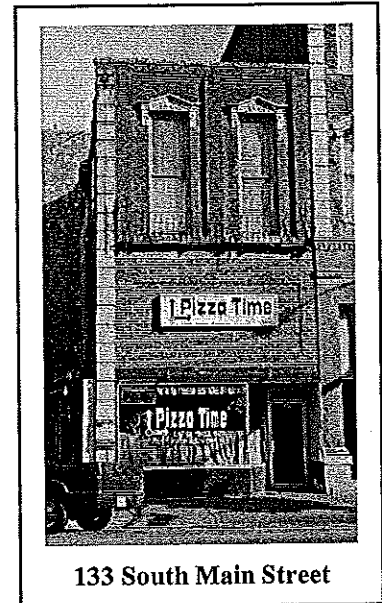
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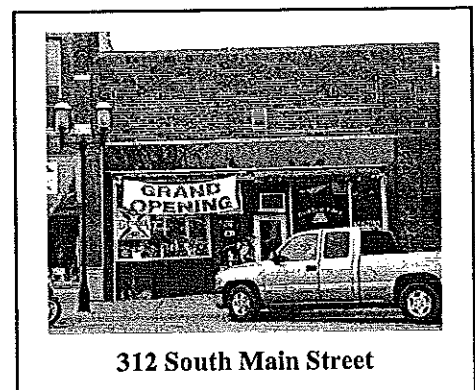
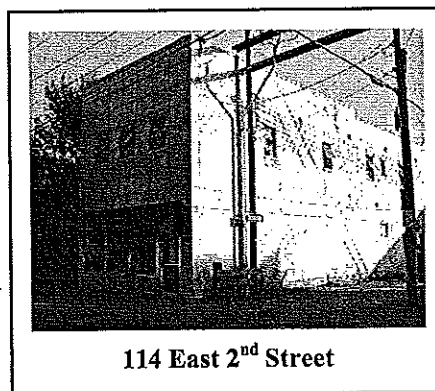
Historic Alterations

During the first decades of the twentieth century, prosperity in Ottawa spurred enhancements to existing nineteenth century façades and storefronts in an effort to modernize commercial space. A common early twentieth century alteration, which can be seen on the building at 133 South Main Street (*right*), was the addition of new brick facing with decorative corbel courses along with aluminum-framed storefront windows.

At mid-century, the influence of Modern Movement styling was reflected in the installation of aluminum-framed display windows, structural glass veneer, and tile bulkhead cladding. It is likely that the storefront of the early twentieth century one-part commercial block building at 312 South Main Street (*below right*) was updated in this manner in the late 1940s. The façade of the building at 114 East 2nd Street (*below left*) received similar improvements, probably around 1950. The brick side wall reveals that a two-part commercial block building constructed around the turn of the century was updated with new aluminum-framed windows and enameled metal panels.



Buildings that exhibit alterations made before 1956 reflect the architectural evolution of downtown Ottawa during the District's period of significance. Because these changes have gained historical significance in their own right, these buildings are included in the District as contributing resources for their illustration of these trends.



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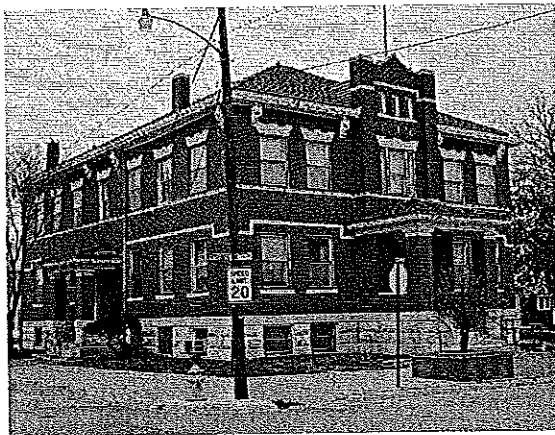
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 8 Page 74

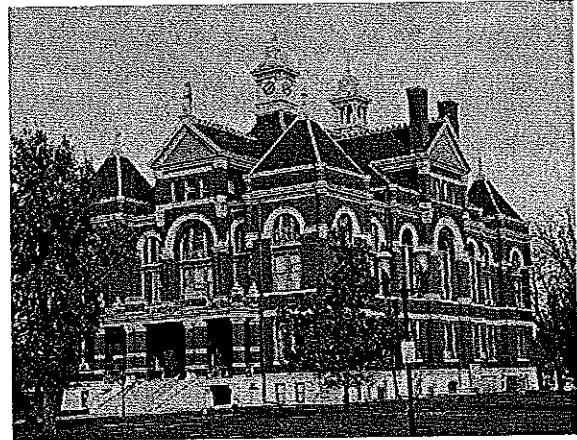
**Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Franklin County, Kansas**

ARCHITECT GEORGE P. WASHBURN¹⁸

The exuberant late Victorian character that is integral to the Historic Ottawa Central Business District reflects the legacy of architect George P. Washburn. Washburn, a native of Missouri, received formal training in architecture and mathematics at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Quincy, Illinois following service in the Civil War. Arriving to Ottawa in 1879, Washburn established himself in architectural practice. The following year he joined the Kansas City architectural firm of Cross and Taylor, for whom he supervised the construction of depots for the Union Pacific Railroad. Later, as the architect for the Kansas State Board of Charities, Washburn designed buildings for the School for the Deaf in Olathe; the School of the Blind in Kansas City, Kansas; and the Girls' Industrial School in Beloit. Working with architect John G. Haskell, Washburn helped design buildings at the Osawatimie State Hospital. Washburn is also widely known and highly regarded for designing thirteen county courthouses in Kansas. Locally, the citizens of Ottawa hired Washburn to design commercial and civic buildings, churches, and numerous residences.



**Old Ottawa City Hall
123 West 4th Street**



**Franklin County Courthouse
315 South Main Street**

When he established his office in Ottawa, Washburn was one of only a few dozen architects working in the State of Kansas. With numerous state and county buildings to his credit, Washburn's work played a

¹⁸ Deborah Barker, *George Washburn's Ottawa: A Tour of Selected Residential, Commercial and Public Buildings by George P. Washburn, Arch't.*, 2d ed. (Ottawa, KS: Ottawa Community Arts Council and Convention and Tourism Committee of Ottawa Area Chamber of Commerce, 1989), p. 2, Franklin County Historical Society, Ottawa, Kansas; Deborah Barker, "George Washburn's Ottawa," *Kansas! Magazine* (Topeka, KS: Kansas Department of Commerce and Housing, Fall, 1995), 20-22.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

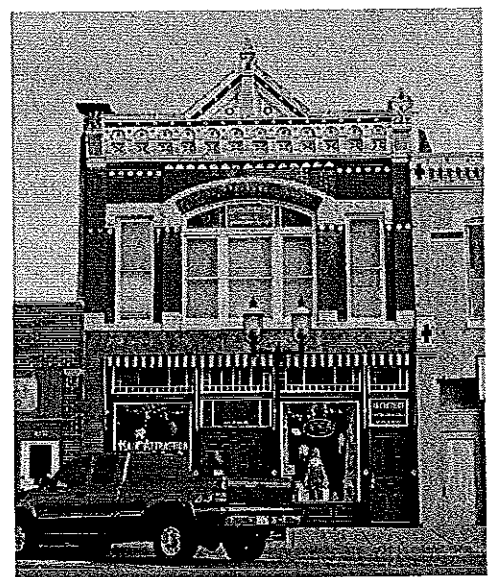
Section Number 8 Page 75

**Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Franklin County, Kansas**

notable role in defining the appearance of the nascent State of Kansas and also helped individual communities establish their presence and convey their permanence. The Ottawa community especially benefited from his training, knowledge, and experience. Many high style designs in the District are known to be Washburn's work and, while he may have had a hand in the design of others, at the very least, Washburn likely influenced the design of a majority of the buildings in the District.

The buildings Washburn designed in the Historic Ottawa Central Business District illustrate the evolution of his work over thirty years. Buildings attributed to Washburn in the District include the Franklin County Courthouse; the Hamblin Block remodeling (137 South Main Street, 1901); the Haley-Skoog Building (114 West 3rd Street, 1887); United Presbyterian Church (302 South Walnut Street, 1886); Old Ottawa City Hall (123 West 4th Street, 1910); the Jackson Building, which also housed Washburn's offices (413 South Main Street, 1887); the First Baptist Church and Auditorium (410 South Hickory Street, 1886 and 1895); the Underwood-Becker-Gleason Building (302-304 South Main Street, 1901); Municipal Auditorium (301 South Hickory Street, 1919); and the First Methodist Church (203 East 4th Street, 1903).

Washburn practiced architecture for nearly sixty years before retiring around 1910. Following his retirement, his son and son-in-law continued the architectural practice he established. Washburn died in 1922.



**Jackson Building
Former Office of George P. Washburn
413 South Main Street**

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Franklin County, Kansas**

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Franklin County, Kansas**

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCE: (cont.)

5: 15 / 302655 / 4276459

6: 15 / 302408 / 4276103

7: 15 / 302302 / 4276386

8: 15 / 302302 / 4276635

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The attached map illustrates the boundaries of the Historic Ottawa Central Business District.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Historic Ottawa Central Business District is drawn to include the majority of the commercial resources in the central business district, most of which are on Main Street. The levee forms a natural northern boundary. The southern boundary, 5th Street, reflects the southern limits of the central business district and the fact that the Carnegie Library and Ottawa High School are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The District extends east to Hickory Street and west to Walnut Street to include additional commercial, industrial, and institutional resources. Beyond the District boundaries, the character of the built environment changes to become distinctly residential. The District includes a few residential properties by virtue of their location adjacent to commercial or institutional resources. Historically, the line between commercial and residential properties in Ottawa was blurry, and the presence of residential properties in the District reflects this historical relationship. The irregular east and west boundaries reflect the presence of surface parking lots and buildings of recent construction that do not contribute to the historic character of the District.

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**Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Franklin County, Kansas**

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Photographer: Brad Finch
F-Stop Photography
Kansas City, Missouri

Date of Photographs: September 2005

Location of Negatives: Ottawa Main Street Association
401 South Main Street, Suite 14
Ottawa, Kansas 66067

National Register Photograph Number	Digital Photograph Number	Description	Camera View
1.	DSC0001	West side, 100 block of North Main Street.	Southwest
2.	DSC0002	West side, 100 block of South Main Street.	Southwest
3.	DSC0006	West side, 100 block of South Main Street.	Northwest.
4.	DSC0005	West side, 200 block of South Main Street.	Southwest
5.	DSC0008	West side, 200 block of South Main Street.	West
6.	DSC0010	West side, 200 block of South Main Street.	Northwest
7.	DSC0009	West side, 300 block of South Main Street.	Southwest
8.	DSC0011	West side, 300 block of South Main Street.	West
9.	DSC0013	West side, 300 block of South Main Street.	Northwest
10.	DSC0012	West side, 400 block of South Main Street.	Southwest
11.	DSC0014	West side, 400 block of South Main Street.	Southwest
12.	DSC0015	West side, 400 block of South Main Street.	Northwest
13.	DSC0047	East side, 100 block of North Main Street.	Southeast
14.	DSC0049	East side, 100 block of South Main Street.	Northeast
15.	DSC0048	East side, 200 block of South Main Street.	Southeast
16.	DSC0050	East side, 100 block of South Main Street.	East

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Franklin County, Kansas**

National Register Photograph Number	Digital Photograph Number	Description	Camera View
17.	DSC0054	East side, 100 block of South Main Street.	Northeast
18.	DSC0055	East side, 200 block of South Main Street.	East
19.	DSC0056	East side, 200 block of South Main Street.	East
20.	DSC0061	East side, 200 block of South Main Street.	Northeast
21.	DSC0062	Franklin County administrative building, 301 South Main Street.	Southeast
22.	DSC0064	Franklin County Courthouse, 315 South Main Street.	East
23.	DSC0066	East side, 400 block of South Main Street.	Southeast
24.	DSC0069	413 and 415 South Main Street.	Northeast
25.	DSC0068	419 South Main Street.	East
26.	DSC0071	East side, 400 block of South Main Street.	Northeast
27.	DSC0032	126 South Hickory Street.	Southwest
28.	DSC0030	West side, 100 block of South Hickory Street.	Northwest
29.	DSC0029	North side, 100 block of East 2 nd Street.	Northwest
30.	DSC0031	Old Ottawa Post Office, 122 East 2 nd Street.	South
31.	DSC0027	West side, 200 block of South Hickory Street.	Northwest
32.	DSC0025	North side, 100 block of East 3 rd Street.	Northwest
33.	DSC0077	McVey Mortuary, 235 South Hickory Street.	Northeast
34.	DSC0076	Ottawa Memorial Hall and east side of 300 block of South Hickory Street.	Southeast
35.	DSC0074	Lamb-Roberts Funeral Home, 325 South Hickory Street.	Northeast
36.	DSC0073	United Methodist Church, 203 East 4 th Street.	Northeast
37.	DSC0024	West side, 300 block of South Hickory Street.	Northwest
38.	DSC0023	First Baptist Church, 410 South Hickory Street.	Southwest

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**Historic Ottawa Central Business District
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National Register Photograph Number	Digital Photograph Number	Description	Camera View
39.	DSC0020	418 South Hickory Street.	West
40.	DSC0018	West side, 400 block of South Hickory Street.	Northwest
41.	DSC0016	115 East 5 th Street.	North
42.	DSC0034	North side, 100 block of West 1 st Street.	Northeast
43.	DSC0038	North side, 200 block of West 2 nd Street.	Northwest
44.	DSC0089	North side, 200 block of West 2 nd Street.	Northeast
45.	DSC0037	Coca-Cola Bottling Plant, 202 West 2 nd Street.	Southwest
46.	DSC0036	South side, 100 block of West 2 nd Street.	Southeast
47.	DSC0079	Midsection, south side, 100 block of West 2 nd Street.	Southwest
48.	DSC0080	East end, south side, 100 block of West 2 nd Street.	Southeast
49.	DSC0081	East side, 200 block of South Walnut Street.	Northeast
50.	DSC0041	North side, 100 block of West 3 rd Street.	Northeast
51.	DSC0040	South side, 100 block of West 3 rd Street.	Southeast
52.	DSC0042	Lofgreen Building, 207 West 3 rd Street.	Northwest
53.	DSC0044	United Presbyterian Church, 302 South Walnut Street.	Southwest
54.	DSC0082	East side, 300 block of South Walnut Street.	Southeast
55.	DSC0085	Old Ottawa City Hall, 123 West 4 th Street.	Northeast
56.	DSC0086	A.M.D.G. Clubhouse, 113 West 4 th Street.	Northeast

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Franklin County, Kansas

Name	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	zip code
Rebecca Rose Madl		13733 Bons Street	Overland Park	KS	66221
Mary Lois Yates		302 S. Walnut	Ottawa	KS	66067
Janice Branson		117 E. 2nd Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Gary L. Jordan	PO Box 927	313 S. Hickory	Ottawa	KS	66067
Bob E. Crawford	PO Box 184		Ottawa	KS	66067
Marilyn Farmer		1441 S. Oak Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Timothy D. Harris, LLC	Suite 101	244 Mill Street	Liberty	MO	64068
BFS Retail & Commercial, LLC		333 E. Lake	Bloomington	IL	60108
Classic Oak Furniture		110 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
O.H. Pawn of Ottawa, Inc.		114 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Rex E. & Jean L. Browning Trust		1037 S. Sycamore	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Logan		120 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Russell L. Thomas		122 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Heidi L. Kingslover		230 S. Locust Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Rauf Waheed		110 W. 89th Terrace	Kansas City	MO	64114-3110
Hogelin Electric Inc.	PO Box 12		Ottawa	KS	66067
Melva J. Shields Trust		304 East 11th Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
George F. Kramer		1609 Willow	Ottawa	KS	66067
Harshaw Properties LLC		717 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Lee R. Olmsted		127 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas V. Wilson		11 SW Hillside	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. John C. Duncan		133 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Cynthia L. Bones Trust		3557 US 59 Highway	Ottawa	KS	66067
City of Ottawa		101 S. Hickory	Ottawa	KS	66067
House Work LLC	PO Box 796		Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. David Heinz		322 Indiana Street	Lawrence	KS	66044

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Name	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	zip code
Mr. & Mrs. Remigio Mier		2124 6th Avenue	Topeka	KS	66607
Mr. & Mrs. Joe Rogers		1744 Labette Road	Ottawa	KS	66067
LEJM Holdings LTD		12 Woodstone Square	Austin	TX	78731
Richard W. Dimoush		824 S. Sycamore	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. John N. Drake		213 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Steve W. Norris		215 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Greenfield and Davidson		227 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Tully and Lisa Fowler		1152 Jackson Road	Pomona	KS	66076
Mr. & Mrs. Bill G. Carpenter	The Alley Shop Inc.	1821 Morrish Lane	Heath	TX	75032
RPI Limited Partnership # 20	Suite 212	1600 University Avenue	St. Paul	MN	55104-3825
Glen Thomas and C.M. Cahill		302 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Marlin L. Porter		416 W. 17th Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Pacheco II		4338 Louisiana Road	Ottawa	KS	66067
Pizza Village Inc.		330 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Disse's Office Supply		334 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Crown Development Ottawa		102 S. Silver	Paola	KS	66071
Downtown Office Plaza LLC	PO Box 455		Ottawa	KS	66067
Ottawa Masonic Temple Association	Suite 3	422 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Craig A. Hinderliter		2529 Ohio Road	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth L. Humm		415 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Weigand Enterprises LLC		1979 Haskell Road	Ottawa	KS	66067
Randy and Rick Olmsted		127 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
First Baptist Church		410 S. Hickory	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mark Moore		504 S. Maple Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Robert D.		4392 Louisiana Road	Ottawa	KS	66067

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Name	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	zip code
Bowers					
Dennis M. Ruttan		8265 Gleason	Lenexa	KS	66267
Dan Pickert		1022 W. 4th Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Phil Altendorf		1758 Labette Road	Ottawa	KS	66067
Lamb Roberts Funeral Home		325 S. Hickory	Ottawa	KS	66067
Girls Club of Ottawa		113 W. 4th Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Dr. John Brockway		121 W. 3rd Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Larry M. Bones		625 N. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Floyd Mitchell	PO Box 536		Wellsville	KS	66092
Shaun C. Rush	PO Box 3798		Lawrence	KS	66046
Robert L. Dodson	PO Box 19		Rantoul	KS	66079
Thomas Porter	PO Box 635		Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Rice		1036 S. Willow Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Dannie E. Burnett		1830 Reno Road	Ottawa	KS	66067
Franklin County Commissioners	County Courthouse	315 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Doug Loyd Architects		901 N. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Gary L. Brann		322 1/2 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Patriots Bank	PO Box 327		Garnett	KS	66032
Karen Kressan		120 W. 3rd Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Richard V. Fritts		1006 S. Elm Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Jerome L. Rues		2425 Lake Shore Boulevard	Topeka	KS	66605
William L. Crowley		1403 S. Maple Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Marilyn Farmer		1541 S. Oak Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Katy A. Wilson		111 N. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Dannie E. Burnett		1830 Reno Road	Ottawa	KS	66067
Timothy D. Harris LLC	Suite 101	244 Mill Street	Liberty	MO	64068
Positive Impressions Inc.		106 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Edward A. Baldrige	PO Box 6854		Ottawa	KS	66067

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Name	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	zip code
Mr. & Mrs. Richard J. Wright		2017 Camelback Drive	Lawrence	KS	66044
Ottawa Senior Center		130 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Ann M. Clark		125 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Jonathan Harnden		212 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Kenneth R. Redifer	PO Box 249		Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Mark A. Feldkamp		220 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Brown's Shoe Fit Co.	PO Box 480		Shenandoah	IA	51601
Deloris M. Gislar Trust		3049 Kingman Road	Ottawa	KS	66067
Lynn-Shawn LLC		1617 Baltimore	Kansas City	MO	64108
Agler & Gaeddert CHTD	PO Box 1020		Ottawa	KS	66067
Cedar Tree LLC		1705 N. 1399 Road	Lawrence	KS	66046
Tully and Lisa Fowler		1152 Jackson Road	Pomona	KS	66076
Taylor Surveying Corp.		2482 Indiana Road	Ottawa	KS	66067
Charles T. Porter ETAL		310 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
James A. Eaton Trust		2740 Greenwood Drive	Ottawa	KS	66067
Burton W. Bowers	PO Box 93		Ottawa	KS	66067
Haley Holdings LLC	PO Box 454		Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Rodney K. Croucher	PO Box 534		Ottawa	KS	66067
Paul H. & Oneta M. Gaynor Trust		326 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Kyetta A. Woodley		412 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Peoples Bank	PO Box 20		Ottawa	KS	66067
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph F. Savage	2424 Old Highway 50		Ottawa	KS	66067
Farm Credit Services of SE Kansas	PO Box 1807		Manhattan	KS	66505-1807
First Church of Christ Scientist		311 S. Hickory	Ottawa	KS	66067
Carrage Funeral Services Inc.		1900 St. James Place 4th Floor	Houston	TX	77056
Mr. & Mrs. Delbert L.		618 N. Spruce Street	Ottawa	KS	66067

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**Historic Ottawa Central Business District
Franklin County, Kansas**

Name	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	zip code
Jamison					
Ottawa Chamber of Commerce		109 E. 2nd Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Martin Burik		2353 Old Highway 50	Ottawa	KS	66067
Property Owner		115 E. 5th Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Solutions Bank	PO Box 57		Ottawa	KS	66067
Lawrence McDaniel		43 Kensington Drive	Bella Vista	AR	72714
Tequila, Inc.		402 S. Main Street	Ottawa	KS	66067
Jon Cook		2268 Woodson Road	Baldwin City	KS	66006
Shaun C. Rush	PO Box 3798		Lawrence	KS	66046
Mitch Rorabaugh	PO Box 133		Ottawa	KS	66067
Kenneth Redifer	Apt. #3	1100 W. 15th Street	Ottawa	KS	66067

Historic District in Ottawa Central Business District
 National Register of Historic Places

MARAI
 des
 CYGNES
 RIVER

FIRST

SECOND

THIRD

STREET

HICKORY

FOURTH

STREET

Previously NR-listed /
 Contributing

Contributing

Noncontributing

Vacant

Parking

District boundary



N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100